

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

April 26, 1952

Volume IV, Number 11

**Published Each Week by
The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies**

*Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

In Search of Plays of Dramatic Conflict

The Stalin Prizes Are Awarded

Articles and Comment on the Awards

Pravda's Picture of Columbia University

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Merle Fainsod, Harvard University, Chairman; Cyril E. Black, Princeton University, Secretary; Abram Bergson, Columbia University; William B. Edgerton, Pennsylvania State College; Waldemar Gurian, University of Notre Dame; Harold H. Fisher, Stanford University; George Kennan, Institute for Advanced Study; Ernest J. Simmons, Columbia University; René Wellek, Yale University; Sergius Yakobson, Library of Congress.

Leo Gruliow, Editor

Fred Holling, Assistant Editor

Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

CONTENTS

Vol. IV, No. 11

The table of contents below lists the departments in this issue and mentions the subject matter of some of the leading articles or reports appearing under each department heading.

In addition to selections from various newspapers and magazines, this issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of Pravda and Izvestia for

March 12-18, inclusive

FEATURE ARTICLES

In Search of Dramatic Conflict

- Pravda Calls for New Gogols 3
Let Us Speak Frankly, Says Playwright Virta 6

The Stalin Prizes Are Awarded

Sciences: Physics, Mechanics and Mathematics, Technical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Geological-Geographical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Medical Sciences, Military Sciences, Historico-Philological Sciences, Philosophical Sciences, History of Science and Technology, Textbooks and Popular Scientific Works 8

Innovations and Improvements: Machine Building, Instrument Construction, Metallurgy, Prospecting and Mining of Minerals, Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Energetics, Construction, Transportation and Communication, Agriculture, Light Industry and Food Industry, Medicine 11

Literature and Arts: Prose, Poetry, Drama, Literary and Art Criticism, Feature Films, Newsreel and Documentary Cinematography, Music, Painting, Graphic Arts, Sculpture, Architecture, Theater Arts, Opera Arts, Ballet. 13

Articles and Comment on the Awards

- Bardin on Technological Achievements 16
Nesmeyanov on Scientific Discoveries 16
Simonov on the Literature Awards 18
Khrennikov on Music 19
Toward New Successes in Socialist Realism 20
Paris Newspapers on the Prize Awards 21
Toward New Literary and Artistic Successes 21
Bespalov on the Arts 21
Bolshakov: Toward New Film Successes 22

Pravda's Picture of Columbia University 23

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics

United Nations

- U.S. Obstructs Work on Arms Reduction 24
Trusteeship Council Discusses Samoa 25

Atlantic Pact

- U.S.-British Military Penetration of Scandinavia 25
Illegal Nature of Atlantic Pact 25

Far East

- Economic Consequences of Partition of India 26
U.S. Dictates to Japan 28
More on Bacteriological Warfare 29
U.S. Supports British Oppression in Malaya 30
Situation in the Philippines 30

Eastern Europe

- Yugoslav Emigre Press on Tito Regime 30

Near East

- U.S. Intrigues in Southern Iran 31

Central Europe

- 31

Western Europe

- Britain Under Arms Burden 32

Western Hemisphere

- U.S. Program: War by Proxy 32
Book Burning in U.S. 32

Africa

- 33

World Economy

- Soviet Furs in the World Market 35

Sports

- U.S. Hockey Team Accused of Brawl in Sweden 36

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Marxism-Leninism

- Anniversary of Lenin Article on Materialism 37
Anniversary of Lenin's 'What Is To Be Done?' 37

Communist Party

- 38

State and Law

- Moscow Workers Welcome 1952 Budget 38
Regions Formed in Moldavian Republic 38

Industry

- For Development of Urals Iron Ore Industry 38
Pledges of Metal and Mining Workers 39
Production of Children's Toys Neglected 39
Commission To Study Problems of Textile Industry 39

Agriculture

- 40

Transportation

- 40

Cities

- 40

History

- 'Slave Traders' of Swedish-American Line 40

The Arts

- 40

Literature

- Condescending Article on Hugo 40
Literature Caricatures Army Supply Officers 41

Press and Publishing

- 41

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia 42

About the Current Digest of the Soviet Press 45

Publications From Which Translations Appear 45

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: \$50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying \$100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of \$25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, \$3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithoprinters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Wanted: New Gogols to Write Searing Plays

(BUT NEGATIVE CHARACTERS MUST NOT DOMINATE)

OVERCOME THE LAG IN DRAMATURGY. (Pravda, April 7, pp. 2-3. Complete text:) I.—Soviet dramaturgy is an integral part of our advanced socialist culture. The entire progress of the Soviet theater depends on it. It has progressive, innovative significance through the fact that it reflects our socialist reality in truthful artistic portrayals, expresses the most advanced ideas of modern times and propagandizes the policy of the Soviet state.

Soviet dramaturgy has presented on the stage a new hero, the man of emancipated labor, for the first time in history—the man who has become the builder and genuine master of a new life.

Inheriting and creatively developing the best traditions of Russian classical dramaturgy and following the path of socialist realism, Soviet writers have given us many fine plays; they have written classic examples of Soviet stage works. Gorky's plays had an outstanding role in the development of our theater. During the Soviet era A. M. Gorky wrote the classic "Yegor Bulichev and Others" and "Dostigayev and Others." His plays paved the way for the reign of socialist realism in our dramaturgy.

K. Trenev's "Lyubov Yarovaya," Vs[evolod] Ivanov's "Armored Train 14-69" and Bill-Belotserkovsky's "The Storming" attained broad recognition and helped to establish the Soviet theater repertoire. In the postwar period there have been such plays as B. Romashov's "Great Force," K. Simonov's "The Russian Question," B. Lavrenev's "Voice of America" and "For Those at Sea," A. Korneichuk's "Makar Dubrava," Vs. Vishnevsky's "Unforgettable 1919," A. Sofronov's "Moscow Character," A. Surov's "Green Street," K. Krapiva's "The Larks Sing," A. Yakobson's "Two Camps," etc.

Our tempestuously advancing life confronts art with new and constantly higher tasks. The cultural level of the Soviet people rises and their demands upon art are heightened with every passing day.

Soviet writers must raise the ideological and artistic level of our plays, must depict more fully the variegated life of their contemporaries. But our playwrights cope poorly with the tasks that face them.

In the current season theatergoers in the capital have not found vivid and significant plays in the repertoire on contemporary Soviet subjects. The new productions have not given the present-day life of the Soviet people the artistic portrayal it merits. The state of dramaturgy today does not meet the demands of the people and the Party.

It cannot be said that we do not have plays on the great and important topics of the day. No, there are many such plays. But only a few of the numerous plays by our dramatists prove suitable for production. The marked disparity between quantity and quality in the plays indicates that many playwrights are working along the wrong lines.

The repertoire of most theaters is very scantily replenished with good plays. The theaters have not yet met the task set them, of staging at least two or three good new productions on present-day themes. It is not surprising that this situation nullifies the efforts of many highly talented theater companies.

The playwrights' lag behind the growing demands of the public is expressed in the unsatisfactory state of the repertoire of the country's greatest theaters: the Moscow Art, the Maly, the Leningrad A. S. Pushkin Theater, etc. The repertoire of the theaters of some of the Union republics is likewise unsatisfactory. The lag in dramaturgy has a particularly severe effect upon the work of the local theaters.

Soviet people could not but note that in the Stalin Prize awards for 1951 there was not one Soviet play that merited a first or second prize. Only two plays were awarded third prizes.

The ranks of Soviet literature contain talented, skilled playwrights. Favorable conditions for creative work have been established in our country. The full, spiritually abundant life of the Soviet people provides the artist with rewarding material for outstanding works of socialist realism. Soviet writers have every opportunity to overcome the temporary lag in dramaturgy.

In seeking the causes for the lag in dramaturgy one must take note of the weak guidance by the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the board of the Union of Soviet Writers over the work of building the theater repertoire. But the chief, decisive reason is the playwrights' and critics' misreading of certain questions of the theory and practice of socialist realism, particularly the question of the conflict as the basis of the drama.

II.—It is a most important task of playwrights and theater workers to depict the spiritual wealth of Soviet man, the splendid traits of his character revealed in the course of creative work and struggle for the building of communist society; and to hail the majesty and might of our motherland and the growing forces of freedom, peace and democracy throughout the world, their struggle against the destructive forces of reaction, war and obscurantism.

The artist who really knows life and thoughtfully observes everything going on around him cannot fail to see the obstacles, difficulties, conflicts and serious living contradictions that are encountered in the path of the builders of communism and that require great efforts and lofty consciousness of patriotic duty to overcome them. The struggle between new and old calls forth the most diverse living conflicts, without which there would be no life and hence no art.

The chief reason for the feebleness of dramaturgy and the weakness of many plays is that the playwrights do not build their work around the profound conflicts of life, but evade them. If one were to judge by plays of this kind, everything is fine, everything is ideal, there are no conflicts. Some playwrights feel they are almost forbidden to criticize the bad and negative in our life. And some critics demand that a work of art show only ideal types; if a writer or playwright shows the negative things that exist in life they try to rake him over the coals.

This approach is wrong. To behave thus is to show cowardice, to sin against truth.

Not everything we have is ideal; we have negative types, there is no little evil in our life and no few false people. We should not fear to show defects and difficulties. Defects should be cured. We need Gogols and Shchedrins. There are no defects where there is no movement, no development. But we are developing and advancing; that means we have both difficulties and defects.

The play must show living conflicts; there can be no play without that.

It must be pointed out that literary and drama criticism has not risen to the occasion. The gross "theory" of the dying out of conflicts, a theory which has had a harmful effect on the playwrights' work, has been given currency in recent years. It is "conflictlessness" that the authors of the so-called "theory" think should be the chief characteristic of Soviet plays.

Matters have reached a point where the newspaper Sovetskoye iskusstvo referred with scornful irony to the "notorious problem" of the dramatic conflict. This attitude to a vital problem of artistic creation can be regarded only as a serious mistake.

The reader of Sovetskoye iskusstvo cannot fail to notice how contradictorily and inconsistently problems of dramaturgy are sometimes treated in its pages, in particular the problem of the dramatic conflict. Often the newspaper expresses diametrically opposed points of view, which indicates lack of a clear stand on the part of the editors in dealing with some of the most

serious questions of the arts. Today the newspaper says one thing, tomorrow it says another on the very same question; in neither case does it bother to give serious, considered grounds and argumentation for its conclusions and its stand.

In the editorial "For Theater Criticism of a High Level," printed April 5, 1952, Sovetskoye iskusstvo declared: "Our newspaper's record contains instances of an undemanding attitude, of favorable evaluation of weak and even inartistic works***." What kept the newspaper from championing a correct viewpoint in evaluating works of art?

The professional problems of the playwright are now the subject of a discussion in the pages of Sovetskoye iskusstvo. Unfortunately, some of the articles published in the newspaper substitute superficial reasoning for serious creative discussion. In particular, N. Virta's article "Let Us Speak Frankly" and I. Selvinsky's "Poetry Asks the Floor!" lead the reader away from consideration of genuine creative problems, solution of which could help our dramaturgy to overcome its lag.

Erroneous views concerning the dramatic conflict have been expressed in the dramaturgy commission of the Union of Soviet Writers. In discussing this question some playwrights and critics tried to prove that portrayal of living contradictions and conflicts should already have no place in plays about Soviet life. It was likewise asserted that everything in our country reduces to the single conflict between "good" and "better."

The entire complex development of life is thus squeezed into the confines of a single scheme. This has led to glossing over and playing down the contradictions that exist in our life, to varnishing reality. The breath of life is lacking in the plays written according to the "conflictless dramaturgy" recipe. They cannot give a correct picture of the life of Soviet people, of the clearer and clearer signs of communism in the work and everyday life of our people. They do not arm the reader and theatergoer to fight and overcome difficulties, they do not stir thought and feelings.

The classics of the past and the best works of Soviet dramaturgy show that they have always been based on bold depiction of living contradictions, on sharp conflicts. It is in the process of overcoming living contradictions that the human character develops and manifests itself.

The political-moral unity of the Soviet people, the elimination in socialist society of antagonistic class contradictions, have led to the extinction of many old conflicts. But this by no means signifies that the playwright can portray the life of the creator-people in serenely idyllic, saccharine tones. Such sentimental cant is utterly unbefitting the Soviet dramatist.

The artist can commit no greater sin than to fear truth to life, to deviate from the portrayal of living contradictions. Truthful reflection of life in its revolutionary development is the first commandment of the art of socialist realism. Write the truth, Comrade Stalin teaches our writers.

Only truthful art can be a genuine art of ideas and influence millions of people. "God forbid that we be infected with the disease of fear of truth," says Comrade Stalin. "The Bolsheviks are different from any other party, incidentally, because they do not fear the truth, they are not afraid to look truth in the eyes, however bitter it may be." Only parties doomed and disappearing into the past are afraid of the light and of criticism. The Bolsheviks do not fear the one or the other because they are a party on the rise, a party advancing to victory. To write the truth means to see and depict correctly the development of reality, its contradictions, the struggle of the new against the old.

The Soviet artist treats all these processes from an advanced ideological viewpoint. It is his duty to disclose the all-conquering strength of the new, to champion it, to defend and support what is advanced, to make it an example to millions of people, to give active encouragement to developing in them the best traits of builders of communism.

The key to understanding the active patriotic role of Soviet artists is provided by Comrade Stalin's splendid words regarding the dialectical method, which "feels the beating of the pulse of life and says plainly: As soon as life changes and is in movement, every phenomenon of life bears two tendencies, a positive and a negative one; and we must defend the former and reject the latter." Our dramatists must expose and mercilessly scourge the survivals of capitalism, the manifesting of

political unconcern, bureaucracy, stagnation, servility, vain-glory, arrogance, conceit, graft, an unconscientious approach to duties, a heedless attitude to socialist property; they must expose all that is vulgar and backward and hinders the progress of Soviet society.

While truthfully portraying the shortcomings and contradictions that exist in life, the writer must actively affirm the positive basis of our socialist reality, must help the new to triumph. One cannot tolerate plays in which the negative characters dominate everything and, moreover, are portrayed more vividly and expressively than the heroes.

The crude "theory" of conflictless dramaturgy and the just as crude writing produced on the basis of this "theory" have become a brake upon the development of Soviet dramaturgy, a cause of its lag. It is necessary for our playwrights and critics to put aside miserable pseudotheories which directly or indirectly affirm the need of conflictless dramaturgy.

The strength of Soviet dramaturgy is in its truth to life.

III.—The defects of many plays recently produced by our theaters convincingly show how harmfully the artificial "theory" of conflictless dramaturgy affects creative writing. Many of these plays deal with interesting and important themes of our day. But have these plays genuinely stirred the theatergoer, have they become vivid events in his life, have they really helped him to gain a better understanding of the life around him?

These defects are clearly evident, for instance, in N. Rozhkov's play "Sons of Moscow." The theme of the innovations by advanced men and women of socialist industry who are boldly forwarding technical progress has not been given the artistic expression it deserves. The author has replaced conflict—the struggle of the new against the old—with a prolonged dispute between two Stakhanovites over technological particulars. The author tries to interest the audience in the problem of further rationalization of the method of rapid forging, without showing the individual character traits of advanced Soviet workers. As a consequence the creators of the new, our heroes, for whom labor has become genuinely creative, appear impoverished and uninteresting. The circle of their interests is too limited; they see nothing beyond their own factory shop.

The conflict in "Years of Youth," the play by Yu. Trifonov and V. Meskheteli now showing at the Yermolova Theater, does not receive any convincing embodiment and consistent development. The play lacks a central plot line. The characters portrayed by the authors are not shown in action, in living conflicts, and for the most part prove pale and inexpressive.

The false "theory" of conflictless dramaturgy leads to anti-realistic, distorted, one-sided depiction of reality. It is impossible to show a man's character deeply and comprehensively without artistic embodiment of the conflicts of life. In most plays the characters are not individualized; they are so like one another that frequently it is hard to distinguish them. Our dramatists must give profound portrayals of living characters and the individual peculiarities of people.

The demand for deep individualization of the characters is one of the basic requirements of the esthetics of socialist realism. Indifference to the human being and efforts to depersonalize people and make them uniform are alien to the spirit of the Soviet system.

Comrade Stalin enjoins us:

"Socialism cannot turn away from the individual's interests. Only socialist society can give the fullest satisfaction to these personal interests. What is more, the socialist society represents the only reliable guarantee of protection of the interests of the individual."

Only truthful, living characters can interest the spectator and bring the play's idea home to him. Yet how many plays still appear in which the advanced Soviet person is represented by depersonalized characters with little that is noteworthy about them, characters lacking wit, talent, inspiration or vivid, memorable characteristics!

V. Lifshits, author of the play "Students," evidently wanted to write a play about our splendid young people, their thoughts and feelings. But the spectator does not see the spiritually abundant world of the students, which is hidden from him by talk about a rural gas generator project, which is given excessive prominence in the play. The author proved incapable of bestowing living, typical characteristics upon each figure

in the play. The characters in the play are easily forgotten.

The Soviet theatergoer, exhibiting such great interest in the theater, is not at all satisfied with schematic, superficial characters that give a quite remote conception of the full and many-faceted nature of the Soviet person.

The spectator wants to see a full-blooded stage image of his contemporary in the Soviet play.

One of the reasons for the weakness of our dramaturgy is the one-sided portrayal of the life of Soviet people.

Of late plays have appeared which suffer the same shortcoming as many prose works about the working class and collective farm peasantry. These works describe technology and speak of competition and fulfillment of production plans. But they do not portray people's everyday life, culture and world of the spirit.

Yet the working class and the peasantry in the Soviet land have changed and live differently than they used to. They live a cultured, prosperous life, marked by a variety of spiritual demands. But many works portray them as one-sided, lacking any interest except in production and technology.

Dm. Shcheglov, author of the play "Where the Pine Trees Murmur," had every chance to show the particular way of life of the Karelian lumberjacks, the world of his heroes' thoughts and feelings, their spiritual demands and interests, their life in all its variety and breadth. But his characters are absorbed only in thought of felling timber. No matter whether they are visiting in one another's homes, seated at dinner or attending a wedding, the talk constantly turns on felling trees, lug tractors and rationalizing the work processes.

Katerina, one of the heroines, is asked:

"***Why do you come so infrequently, Katya? We hardly ever see you."

Katerina (shrugging her shoulders): Why should I come often? When Toivo Ivanych summons us I come to the office and hear what he has to say—about lumbering.

Lempi: But just for a visit, a chat.

Katerina: I'm too busy, Mama Lempi.

Lempi: You don't talk with Anti in the forest nowadays, either.

Katerina: We don't have anything to talk about in the forest, Mama Lempi. We just go back and forth.

The characters in the play certainly do not have anything to talk about except lumber. Even as she awaits a meeting with her lover, the girl thinks: "Perhaps he just—well, wants to talk about work, about lumber?" The wedding celebration is going on, and even here the young folk and guests are discussing the challenge issued in timber-felling competition and the targets in the competition. The author did not penetrate the everyday life and inner life of people and he has falsely and narrowly portrayed their circle of interests.

Contrary to life, the heroes of many plays are often limited, narrow people. The heroes of present-day plays often lack the breadth of thought and broad outlook so characteristic of the advanced Soviet person.

It should be emphasized that narrow depiction of only the production and technological work of the characters is the consequence of a simplified conception of socialist realism. Socialist realism demands thorough and complete artistic portrayal of life in all its complexity and, above all, of man's spiritual wealth.

One-sided depiction of men's lives and the ignoring of their everyday life and culture reveal the artist's lack of deep acquaintance with life. One can describe technology and discuss a factory or farm competition on the basis of data from the director's office, after a few visits to the factory shops or the collective farm. But to write well about everyday life, culture and the spiritual needs and interests of the Soviet man, the writer must do much more; he must study the workers' and peasants' life. It is the duty of dramatists to develop as fully as possible that remarkable, outstanding trait of Soviet litera-

ture, a careful and loving regard for the depiction of the Soviet person, creator of all our achievements.

Inability to show a hero in action, substitution of rhetorical speech and verbosity in place of action, a careless disregard for the style in which the characters speak, for the composition of the play and its plot development, tell heavily on the quality of the play. Hence to improve artistic mastery in portraying living contradictions and character now becomes a most important requisite for the further advance of Soviet dramaturgy.

IV.—Party directives, the Party Central Committee decree "On the Drama Theaters' Repertoire and Measures to Improve It" and other decrees on ideological matters have defined the tasks of Soviet dramatists with exhaustive thoroughness. The Party calls upon the workers of dramaturgy and the theater to concentrate on creating a repertoire on contemporary Soviet subjects—vivid, ideologically and artistically meritorious plays about the life of Soviet society, about the Soviet man.

The people await plays that will become solidly established in the theater repertoire along with the classics. These plays must absorb both theater and spectator by originality of theme, by the stuff of life and by their high level of craftsmanship.

To learn craftsmanship, to learn persistently, stubbornly, unceasingly: this is now the chief and vital thing for each of our playwrights. We must develop our dramaturgy in all the diversity of its genres, take more boldly to the writing of satirical plays and good, funny comedies, genres that do not yet have the attention they deserve of writers.

The Soviet public has a right to demand that the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the Union of Soviet Writers devote greater concern to the creation of theater repertoires of high artistry. The Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the theaters to this day have not had a real creative program for building a repertoire on contemporary themes. Genuine discussions among the professionals and public discussion of new plays should be widely conducted.

It is important to do everything to strengthen the ties between theaters and playwrights and to encourage their cooperation. The mutual relations between theaters and dramatists should be genuinely creative, principled, demanding. It is noteworthy that the actors, the theater company, often remain aloof from work with the playwright.

Theater criticism has not yet focused its attention on the problems of artistic craftsmanship, the questions of the dramatists' ability to write plays that are completely true to life. The shortcomings of criticism noted in the Party Central Committee decree "On the Drama Theaters' Repertoire and Measures to Improve It" have not yet been fully eliminated. Superficial, haphazard articles and reviews, contributing little to the progress of Soviet dramaturgy, continue to appear in our newspapers and magazines.

It is necessary to develop principled Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, a decisive requirement for raising the ideological-artistic level of art—an important weapon to fight hack work and prevent mistakes in creative writing.

The Party calls upon all workers of literature and the arts to improve their craftsmanship and raise the ideological-artistic level of their creative labors. Inspired work—the struggle of writers and theater workers to carry out the directives of the Party, of Comrade Stalin—will guarantee further progress in Soviet dramaturgy and Soviet theater arts.

[For previous articles on this subject see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 8, pp. 7-10; also Vol. III, No. 15, pp. 9-10; No. 20, pp. 3-6; No. 24, pp. 14-15; No. 33, p. 12; No. 35, pp. 9-11; No. 43, p. 12, and articles on the Stalin Prize awards, elsewhere in this issue.]

Let Us Speak Frankly, Says Playwright Virta

Problems of Dramaturgy: LET US SPEAK FRANKLY.—A Reply to Anatoly Surov. (By N. Virta. *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, March 29, p. 2. Complete text:) A. Surov's article in *Sovetskoye iskusstvo** raises important issues of our dramaturgy. The author has soberly and seriously approached the vexed questions of dramaturgy which face us playwrights and which are of concern to all of us without exception.

I am not disposed to blame the Union of Soviet Writers and the theaters for the fact that the situation in dramaturgy was manifestly unfavorable last year. When there are no vivid and good new plays even the most zealous workers in the Dramaturgy Commission [of the Union of Soviet Writers] and chief directors of the theaters can do nothing but regretfully record this sad fact. The writing of plays is the job of the playwrights, and the chief task now is to bring to light the causes of the unfavorable state of affairs as regards plays and to remove these causes, opening up for the playwrights the broad, free road of further growth and flowering.

In order to do this we must first of all look into the matter of how and in what direction the playwrights have been oriented in recent years by the takers-of-no-chances who have occupied responsible posts in the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and by the no less diligent takers-of-no-chances among the critics.

Now this orientation, both open and indirect, of which the very sad result of 1951 was a consequence, is a subject which is worth speaking about and worth speaking about with complete candor. Unfortunately, Anatoly Surov spoke of it in his "Playwright's Remarks" only en passant.

A. Surov is perfectly right when he says there can be no conflict between two good Soviet people with an identical outlook. But do we not have, along with good Soviet people, bad and backward ones in the grip of survivals of capitalism, bureaucrats, careerists, toadies, sharp operators and people who are amoral in daily life? Do we really have no one to expose, no one to combat? Do we see few conflicts in work, in the family and in daily living?

But let us recall the road to Calvary which has been traversed by the plays in which the playwrights have sharply raised various problems of conflict between the honest and the dishonest. Let us recall the stereotyped phrases about "the typical and the atypical," about "slander," about "a platform for a negative personage;" let us recall the systematic ruthlessness with which everything really acute, live and moving has been deleted, blocked out, expunged from plays in the Repertoire Committee, the fury with which the critics and members of the Repertoire Committee have flung themselves against the truthful picturing of a life in which, along with the good, there still exist various kinds of filth lying underfoot, in which there still exist enemies and spies who are unremittably sent to us from the capitalist bandit camp.

It goes without saying that the leading element in our life is the great and bright principle of the victorious ideas of communism; it goes without saying that the good, the advanced and the positive have an incomparably greater place in our life than the remnants of the filthy, the mean, the heartless, the disdain of man and his dignity; it goes without saying that our life is a million times purer than it was 20 years ago, when a great deal of the bad heritage of the past—the kulak class, for instance—had not yet been liquidated. And, of course, our life bears no comparison with life in the capitalist countries, where spiritual and material slavery and oppression are rife. But this is far from implying that everything is fine and dandy in our life.

At this point I must digress, for the readers who recall my article in *Sovetskoye iskusstvo* about the film "Country Doctor" will be justified in asking me the following question: "Comrade Virta, wasn't it you yourself who asserted just the opposite of what you are writing today?"

Yes, I asserted the opposite; but let us look into the motives

which led me—yes, and many of my comrades among the playwrights also—to those tenets and conclusions which I generalized in my article about "Country Doctor."

I must say frankly just how the "theory" of conflictless drama arose in me and certain of my comrades. It arose as a consequence of "cold observations of the mind" on the manner in which those of our plays which contain sharp life conflicts passed through the barbed-wire obstacles of the agencies in charge of the repertoire. As I have already said, everything living, true to life, sharp, fresh and unstereotyped was combed out and smoothed out to the point where it was no longer recognizable. Every bold, unstereotyped word in a play had to be defended at the cost of the playwright's nerves and the play's quality.

Since every playwright bears responsibility for his own work and since each of us accumulates a great deal of bitter experience in ten years which, for some reason, it has been the custom to keep quiet about, I, as a working playwright who has written plays and intends to write more plays in future, believe that it will not be tactless of me if I illustrate with some examples the story of the pre-production career of those plays of mine in which, according to A. Surov, "sharp dramatic collisions are always present."

A. Surov mentions the play "Our Daily Bread." This play was put on the stage long ago; its career in the theater was not an unhappy one, but no one knows what agonies the author of the play had to go through before it finally saw the footlights. It is hard to describe the tempestuous attack of some of the members of the [Arts] Committee when this "slander against the collective farms" reached their hands. The Committee "sessions" were not a very dignified spectacle—those sessions at which people who not an hour before had maintained that the play was "real" (E. D. Surkov, for example) stood on their heads when they found themselves face to face with the enraged Committee leadership, and started to berate the play so strongly that the author was left to ask himself the question: "Perhaps I really am a slanderer and deserve even worse than this horrible panning at the Committee 'session?'"

This lack of principle and dread "lest something come of it" if a play is approved could and did destroy many works of drama which deserved a better fate. It was all right if the author was an experienced and independent one who had not lost a sense of his own dignity and who could, after slamming the door, firmly reject the craven suggestions that he "smooth over" the play so that no conflicts at all would be left in it. It was a good thing if the author had strong nerves, if he realized that the people who were killing the play were being guided not by the interests of Soviet art but by a wild, rabbit fear of the hypothetical possibility of a mistake, mortal fear of taking any risk or responsibility for risk. Such an author could and often did get just treatment in other organizations. But what of the young, unsophisticated playwrights, not yet seasoned in literary battles and not yet capable of fighting their way through the Committee "works?" Such youngsters took the "point of view" of the Committee officials as ineluctable truth and were unable to discern the real "process of thought" of those who were the arbiters of the play's destiny.

The timid official fawns went even further in their reluctance to assume responsibility for the organization of the repertoire, which had been entrusted to them.

There used to be an expression current among us, and this expression is one that still can be heard—"levels." In order to cover themselves and, Lord help us, not fall prey to temptation, the leading personages used to send plays to every imaginable destination [for approval] and, if they did not do this themselves, hinted to the author in a whisper that he should do it.

The play "Conspiracy of the Doomed," which A. Surov mentioned, traveled to numerous levels, where no less paper was consumed in writing about it than had been spent on the play itself. True, "Conspiracy of the Doomed" got safely through

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 8, pp. 9-10.

the fortified zone of the Repertoire Committee, because at that time there was there a truly thoughtful and intelligent person. But on the other hand its author received some harsh treatment in other professional bodies, where the assessment of the play was entirely different from that which it received some time later.

I can mention one other play, known only to the previous membership of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts. The comedy "The Fall of Pompeyev" was a play I wrote in 1950; it ridiculed and exposed, through various members of the cast, a bureaucrat and lover of flattery. The Chief Administration of Drama Theaters greeted this play enthusiastically. But everything changed as soon as P. Lebedev, who was then chairman of the Committee, declared that although this work showed many traces of Shchedrin, at the present time it could only be regarded as a lampoon on our life!

I might mention a comedy I wrote for the cinema under the title "Quiet Corner"—a product of things I saw and heard while I was living in a village. At a meeting of the editorial board of the scenario workshop this comedy also had the label "slander" pinned on it, and it was only by the intercession of certain intelligent people—and then only a year after the meeting and after a certain change had begun in the field of dramaturgy—that the script was again given encouragement.

I could mention the play "For Those at Sea," by B. Lavrenev, which was greeted with hostility but later praised to the skies. I could mention the play "Generous Teacher," by L. Levin and N. Zeleransky—it has been shelved for two years now by the theaters and the Committee, which demand of the authors that they comb out the conflict, smooth it out to the consistency of butter.

Unfortunately the theaters too have been infected with fear of any conflicts that might be more or less acute—the theaters, the chief and non-chief directors and even the actors, although they of all people have understood and experienced in their own work the disastrous character of plays in which all the sharp corners have been rounded off and smoothed over, in which characters who at times were ardent in their mistaken outlook have been nullified.

I arrived at the "theory" of the conflictless play (I say it quite frankly) because the state of affairs in dramaturgy which I have described above led me to it. I came to be faced with the basic question: How and what shall I write now?

Realizing that any play taken from our life in which there is a sharp conflict would encounter resolute resistance, reflecting on all this, paying heed to the voices of others and not desiring to consider myself infallible, I sought for a creative way out for an agonizingly long time. Like every one of my comrades, I understood that the theater cannot live without dramaturgy, that sooner or later we playwrights would have to answer to the people for the absence of good plays in the theater. I thought a great deal about new forms and methods of depicting all manifestations of Soviet life in plays. This road of complicated and long reflection was what led me finally to the thought that perhaps a play without conflict is really possible; perhaps the time of sharp conflicts in drama really had passed. No, this stupid and spurious theory did not arise because "everything was fine!" It is not because "everything is fine" that Pogodin writes a play about the beginning of the century, while Virta, who spent two years in a Russian village, wrote a play about peasants of the people's democracies!

Unquestionably such plays are needed and useful. But could not these playwrights write plays about our present-day life, which is of burning interest? Those keepers-of-silence among the playwrights whom A. Surov mentioned in passing in his article—why do they keep silent? Is it not perhaps because they have never learned how to write dull, smooth little plays? What was it that prevented them from doing so? Possibly it was the very same thing that inhibited the author of these lines, who, in order to confirm himself in a far-fetched theory, started to write a conflictless play. Of course nothing came of

it; nothing came of it to such an extent that I hesitated to read it even to persons very close to me—this is an example of how a theory which was the outcome of a wrong orientation, of unsound if honest reflection on the part of a playwright, burst like a soap bubble on its first contact with the truth of life!

The truth of life—this is the only thing that will give our remarkable theaters and our talented actors a real, deep and acute play in which the advanced inevitably prevails over the backward, in which the hostile survivals of the past are destroyed by those whom we personify as the enthusiasts building our life and safeguarding our motherland, persons filled with creative ardor and courage.

The present unfortunate situation in dramaturgy will certainly be changed in the immediate future because the masters of Soviet dramaturgy are live, healthy and filled with creative fire. They are joined every year by new, strong, fresh people. They will yet write many good plays to gladden the hearts of the Soviet audience.

Our dramaturgy, from the first play written by the first playwright who came over to the working class and the Party, right up to the plays of our day, has helped the Soviet people in their triumphant advance to communism. Remember "Lyubov Yarovaya," "Armored Train 14-69," "The Storming," "The Breaking Point," "Optimistic Tragedy," "Pie in the Sky," "Poem of the Axe," "Earth"—remember what passion, what devastating impact these plays had and (some of them) still have. They expressed struggle, fierce class struggle; they reflected the truth that conquered, that gave birth to communism.

Take plays written quite recently—"The Invasion," "Alien Shadow," "Law of Honor," "Our Daily Bread," "Moscow Character:" they were all based on the struggle of the advanced against the backward, the new against the stagnant, the honest against the mean. These plays have been and are being performed in our theaters and always stir the spectators and help Soviet society to wipe out everything that hinders us, everything that would pull us backward! Let us recall the plays on foreign themes: how infused they are with the power of our new and pure dramaturgy, written indeed by the best and most humanistic dramatists in the world; how successful they have been at home and in the people's democracies, showing our people and the peoples of countries following the path of the Soviet Union the bright features of the future that are growing and gaining strength in the struggle with the despicable forces of world evil.

Who can dare to say our energies have flagged? Who can dare say that our dramatic talents have flagged, that they have exhausted themselves, that life has exhausted the possibilities of sharp collisions of characters and outlooks, of outright struggle against stagnation, ignorance, laziness and other vices which the Party calls upon us to combat!

Our plays have been and must again become the artistic embodiment of the great law of development of Soviet society, criticism and self-criticism—a law operating inevitably and unceasingly; they must become the instrument of this law, become a mighty tool in the hands of the Party and the people.

We can boldly look the truth in the face, and to hide it would be a crime; we have our shortcomings, and they are great obstacles to peaceful creative labor. To combat them with the mighty weapon of the word is the path for our dramaturgy. To affirm the triumph of all that is best and progressive, which is what actually happens in our life—this is the key to our new triumphs, triumphs of the theater.

The future holds a wide field of activity for our dramaturgy; it holds a great deal for the theaters and for the Soviet audience if the creative energies of the writers are freed from the fetters forged in bureaucratic nooks and crannies by indifferent chinovniki [officials] who preach the idea of conflictless, "speak-softly-speak-gently-be-pious" writing.

[The above article was published prior to the Pravda editorial article but was received later, when our translation of the Pravda article was already in print.—The Current Digest.]

The Stalin Prizes Are Awarded

In the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.—**STALIN PRIZE AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING WORKS IN SCIENCE, INVENTION, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS IN 1951.** (Pravda and Izvestia, March 13, pp. 1-2. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding work in science and invention, for basic improvements in production methods and for outstanding works in literature and the arts in 1951.

I. STALIN PRIZES FOR OUTSTANDING SCIENTIFIC WORKS IN THE FIELD OF:

A. PHYSICS

First Prizes, 200,000 rubles, to: (1) Nikolai Vasilyevich Belov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and director at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Crystallography Institute laboratory, for scientific works on the atomic structure of crystals, published in 1948-1951 in the Mineralogical Sbornik [Journal] of the Lvov Geological Society, Doklady [Reports] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Izvestia [Bulletin] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Trudy [Publications] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Crystallography Institute; (2) Academician Sergei Ivanovich Vavilov, for the scientific works "The Microstructure of Light" and "The Eye and the Sun," published in 1950.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Yelpidifor Anempodistovich Kirillov, professor at the I. I. Mechnikov State University, Odessa, for discovery and investigation of the fine structure of the absorption spectrum of photochemically colored silver haloid, expounded in a series of articles published in 1949-1951 in the journals Izvestia [Bulletin] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Uspekhi [Discoveries] in Scientific Photography and Trudy [Publications] of the I. I. Mechnikov State University; (2) Eugene Leonidovich Krinov, Learned Secretary of the Meteorite Commission of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for research on the science of meteorites, expounded in the books "Meteorites" and "The Tungus Meteorite" and in the article "The Form and Superficial Structure of the Crust of Individual Samples of the Sikhote-Alin Iron Meteorite Hail," published in the journal Meteoritika in 1950; (3) Vadim Leonidovich Levshin, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, director of the project; Vsevolod Vasilyevich Antonov-Romanovsky, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences; Zinaida Lazarevna Morgenshtern, Master of Physico-Mathematical Sciences; and Zinaida Alexeyevna Trapeznikova, research associate at the P. N. Lebedev Physics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for research on new luminous substances and evolving a theory of their action; (4) Victor Nikolayevich Tsvetkov, professor at the A. A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad, for investigating structure and properties of high molecular-weight compounds, expounded in a series of articles published in 1949-1951 in the Doklady [Reports] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics, the Journal of Physical Chemistry and the Colloid Journal.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Elevter Luarsabovich Andronikashvili, Corresponding Member of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences, Director of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences' Institute of Physics for experimental research on the properties of liquid helium II, expounded in articles published in the Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics in 1946-1949; (2) Andrei Borisovich Severny, professor and Deputy Director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Crimea Astrophysical Observatory, and director of the project, and Evald Rudolfovich Mustel, professor and department head at the above-mentioned observatory, for research on solar prominences; (3) Georgy Anatolyevich Smolensky, senior research associate at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of

Silicate Chemistry, Nikita Alexandrovich Toropov, laboratory director and Anatoly Isidorovich Borisenko, junior research associate at the above-mentioned institute, for research on the physical and chemical properties of segnite electrics and ferrites, expounded in a series of articles published in 1949-1951 in the Doklady [Reports] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the Journal of Technical Physics, and the Journal of Applied Chemistry.

B. MECHANICS AND MATHEMATICS

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Sergei Nikitovich Mergelyan, senior research associate of the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences' Mathematics and Mechanics Division, for work on a constructive theory of functions, concluded in the article "Certain Questions of a Constructive Theory of Functions," published in 1951 in Trudy [Publications] of the V. A. Steklov Mathematics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; (2) Academician Alexander Ivanovich Nekrasov, head of a department at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Mechanics Institute, for the scientific work "Exact Theory of Waves of an Established Form on the Surface of a Heavy Liquid," published in 1951; (3) Sergei Mikhailovich Nikolsky, senior research associate of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' V. A. Steklov Mathematics Institute, for work on the theory of approximation of functions of a real variable, contained in the article "Inequalities for Integral Functions of Finite Order and Their Application to the Theory of Differentiable Functions of Several Variables" published in Trudy [Publications] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' V. A. Steklov Mathematics Institute in 1951; (4) Leonid Ivanovich Sedov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, senior research associate of the V. A. Steklov Mathematics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for the monographs "Plane Problems of Hydrodynamics and Aerodynamics" and "Methods of Similarity and Measurement in Mechanics," published in 1950 and 1951.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Shalva Yefimovich Mikeladze, Corresponding Member of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences, head of a department at the A. M. Razmadze Mathematics Institute, Tbilisi, for works on approximate methods of mathematical analysis; (2) Gury Nikolayevich Savin, Member of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences, head of a department at the Academy's Machine Maintenance and Automatics Institute, for the scientific work "The Concentration of Stresses Around Apertures," published in 1951.

C. TECHNICAL SCIENCES

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Makary Vasilyevich Potapov, Corresponding Member of the Belorussian Republic Academy of Sciences, for research in the sphere of hydrotechnics and hydraulics published in three volumes in 1950 and 1951; (2) Vadim Vasilyevich Sokolovsky, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, head of a department at the Academy's Institute of Mechanics, for the scientific work "The Theory of Plasticity," published in a second edition in 1950. (3) Viktor Sergeyevich Shkolnikov, director of the project, and Viktor Pavlovich Balashev, Academician Boris Alexeyevich Vvedensky, Alexander Ivanovich Vinogradov, Nikola Ivanovich Gulyayev, Boris Petrovich Malinovsky, Ruben Gayevich Mirimanov, Nikola Vasilyevich Osipov and Boris Alexeyevich Shillerov for research in the field of technical science.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Vasily Nikolayevich Boltinsky, professor at the V. M. Molotov Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, Moscow, for the monograph "The Work of the Tractor Engine Under Uneven Loads," published in 1949; (2) Prof. Semyon Yakovlevich Braude, director of the project, institute research associates Isaak

Yeremeyevich Ostrovsky, Fyot Sergeyevich Sanin, Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev, Yakob Lvovich Shamfarov, and Engineers Vladimir Ivanovich Amosov, Sergei Nikolayevich Arkhipov, Alexander Petrovich Bakharev, Ivan Matveyevich Bezugly and Abram Lvovich Genkin, for research in the field of technology; (3) Prof. Alexander Nikolayevich Kazantsev, senior research associate at the Division for Scientific Study of Problems of Radiotechnics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and Lt. Col. of Engineers Vasily Ivanovich Igumnov for scientific research in the sphere of radio communications, completed in 1951; (4) Docent Ivan Nikolayevich Kidin, Director of the Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow, for the scientific work "The Thermal Working of Steel Under Induction Heat" published in 1950; (5) Mikhail Samoilovich Neiman, professor at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Aviation Institute, Moscow, for the scientific work "Superhigh-Frequency Triode and Tetrode Generators," published in 1950; (6) Andrei Sergeyevich Orlin, Member of the Academy of Artillery Sciences, professor at the N. E. Bauman Higher Technical School, Moscow, for the monograph "Light Two-Stroke Engines," published in 1950.

D. CHEMICAL SCIENCES

First Prizes, 200,000 rubles, to: (1) Nikolai-Alexeyevich Preobrazhensky, professor at the M. V. Lomonosov Institute of Exact Chemical Technology, for researches on the synthesis of alkaloids, completed in articles published in 1949-1951 in the Doklady [Reports] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Journal of General Chemistry; (2) Academician Ilya Ilyich Chernyayev, Director of the N. S. Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for research in the reactions of substitutions in the internal sphere and the stereochemistry of complex compounds expounded in a series of articles published in 1949 and 1951 in the Izvestia [Bulletin] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Platinum Division and Doklady [Reports] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Prof. Yury Alexandrovich Gorin-Khast, laboratory director at the All-Union S. V. Lebedev Synthetic Rubber Research Institute, for a study of the reactions of the catalytic transformation of alcohol into butadiene, published in 1949-1951 in the Trudy [Publications] of the All-Union Synthetic Rubber Research Institute and the Journal of General Chemistry; (2) Georgy Mitrofanovich Panchenkov, professor at the I. M. Gubkin Oil Institute, for research in the field of the theory of viscosity of liquids, culminating in articles published in 1949-1951 in the Doklady [Reports] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Journal of Physical Chemistry.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Ashot Tigranovich Vagramyan, laboratory director at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Physical Chemistry Institute, for research on metal plating set forth in the monograph "Electroplating of Metals," published in 1950; (2) Gilem Khairievich Kamai, professor at the S. M. Kirov Chemical-Technology Institute in Kazan, for research in the field of organic compounds of arsenical phosphorus reported in a series of articles published in 1949-1951 in Doklady [Reports] of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Izvestia [Bulletin] of the Kazan branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Journal of General Chemistry.

E. GEOLOGICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Prof. Ivan Antonovich Yefremov, laboratory director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Paleontological Institute for the scientific work "Taphonomy and the Geological Record" (burial of land fauna in the Paleozoic period) published in 1950; (2) Alexander Alexandrovich Izotov, senior research associate at the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography, and Feodosy Nikolayevich Krasovsky, for research on ascertaining the form and dimensions of the earth; (3) Peter Filimonovich Shvetsov, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences and senior research associate at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the dis-

covery of new regularities in the formation of subterranean waters.

Third Prize, 50,000 rubles, to: Alexander Pavlovich Makovkin, director of the project, and Dmitry Nikolayevich Bolshakov, Viktor Ignatyevich Vasilevsky, Nikolai Yakovlevich Gamaleyev, Anton Ivanovich Kozlovsky, Eugene Nikolayevich Konovalov, Vasily Grigoryevich Kustov, Pavel Porfir'yevich Kushch, Alexander Klaydiyevich Makarov, Alexei Ivanovich Makarov, Alexander Sergeyevich Melnikov, Dmitry Fyodorovich Svetovidov, Alexander Ivanovich Silyonok, Arkady Romanovich Tokarev and Vasily Mikhailovich Trushnikov for preparation of a geographical map.

F. BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

First Prize, 200,000 rubles, to: Grigory Yakovlevich Biyenko, professor at the Leningrad Agricultural Institute, and Lev Leonidovich Mishchenko, senior research associate at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Zoological Institute, for the scientific work "Acrididae [Locusts] of the U.S.S.R. and Adjacent Countries," in two parts, published in 1951.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Georgy Petrovich Dementyev, professor at the M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow, and Nikolai Alexeyevich Gladkov, Angelina Mikhailovna Sudilovskaya and Eugene Pavlovich Spangenberg, senior research associates at the same university, for the scientific work "Birds of the Soviet Union" in three volumes, published in 1951; (2) Vsevolod Mavrikiyevich Klechkovsky, laboratory director at the K. A. Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow, and Prof. Alexander Grigoryevich Shestakov, and Ivan Vasilyevich Gulyakin and Sergei Petrovich Tselishchev, senior research associates at the same laboratory, for scientific research on the process of plant nourishment with the aid of tracer atoms; (3) Prof. Boris Nikodimovich Klosovsky, laboratory director at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Pediatrics Institute, for the scientific work "Blood Circulation in the Brain," published in 1951; (4) Prof. Mikhail Vasilyevich Sergiyevsky of the Kuibyshev State Medical Institute for the scientific work "The Respiratory Center of Mammals," published in 1950; (5) Boris Konstantinovich Shishkin, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and head of a department at the Academy's V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute, and Antonina Ivanovna Poyarkova and Sergei Vasilyevich Yuzepchuk, senior research associates at the same institute, for botanical research work published in 1949-1951 in "Flora of the U.S.S.R.," Vols. XIV-XVII.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Mikhail Vasilyevich Klovkov, Mikhail Ivanovich Kotov, Yelena Dmitriyevna Visyulina and Andrei Ivanovich Barbarich, senior research associates at the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences' Botanical Institute, for the scientific work "Guide to Plants of the Ukraine Republic," published in Ukrainian in 1950; (2) Alexei Ivanovich Kurentsov, head of a department at the V. L. Komarov Far Eastern branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for research work on insect pests in coniferous trees, nut plants and timber of the Maritime Territory, published in Trudy [Publications] of the Far Eastern branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in 1950 and 1951; (3) Norair Martirosovich Sisakyan, laboratory director at the A. N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for the scientific work "The Fermentative Activity of Protoplasmic Structures," published in 1951; (4) Prof. Alexander Nikolayevich Studitsky, laboratory director at the A. N. Severtsov Animal Morphology Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and Alexandra Romanovna Striganova, senior research associate at the same institute, for the scientific work "Restorative Processes in Skeletal Musculature," published in 1951.

G. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

First Prize, 200,000 rubles, to: Prof. Alexei Nikolayevich Kostyakov of the V. R. Vilyams Hydroengineering Institute, Moscow, for the scientific work "Principles of Amelioration," published in 1951.

Second Prize, 100,000 rubles, to: Valentin Grigoryevich

Nesterov, professor at the Moscow Forestry Institute for the scientific work "General Forestry," published in 1949.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Veniamin Irinarkovich Yevseyev, Director of the Chkalov Meat and Dairy Stock-Raising Research Institute for the scientific work "Pastures of the Southeast," published in 1949; (2) Simon Samollovich Rubin, professor at the Uman Agricultural Institute, for the scientific work "Fertilizing Fruit and Berry Crops," published in 1949; (3) Naum Davidovich Spivakovsky, senior research associate at the I. V. Michurin Fruit-Growing Research Institute, for the scientific work "Fertilizing Fruit and Berry Crops," published in 1951.

H. MEDICAL SCIENCES

First Prizes, 200,000 rubles, to: (1) Peter Georgiyevich Kornev, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, for the scientific work "Bone and Joint Tuberculosis," published in 1951; (2) Nikolai Ivanovich Krasnogorsky, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, for research work on the higher nervous activity of children, completed by the articles "Phase Changes in Functioning of the Large Hemispheres of the Brain in Children" and "Some Results of Pediatric Clinics' Application and Development of I. P. Pavlov's Teaching on Higher Nervous Activity," published in 1951.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Galina Nikolayevna Lenskaya, Master of Medical Sciences, Viktor Mikhailovich Tumansky, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Eugenia Ilyinichna Korobkova, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Alexandra Petrovna Yashchuk, Master of Medical Sciences, Tatyana Dmitriyevna Fadeyeva, Master of Medical Sciences, Nikolai Nikolayevich Ivanovsky, Doctor of Biological Sciences, and Alexei Mikhailovich Antonov, Doctor of Medical Sciences, research associates at a scientific research institute, and Prof. Anna Artemyevna Bezsonova, for research work completed in 1951; (2) Nikolai Ivanovich Leporsky, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, for the monograph "Diseases of the Pancreas," published in 1951; (3) Prof. Vladimir Alexandrovich Negovsky, laboratory director at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences and director of the project, Yevstolia Mikhailovna Smirenskaya, Master of Medical Sciences, and Maria Sergeyevna Gayevskaya-Sokolova, Master of Biological Sciences, research associates at this laboratory, and Fyodor Andreyevich Andreyev, professor at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences' Institute of General and Experimental Pathology, for scientific research and study of methods of restoring the vital functions to an organism at the point of death or clinical death.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Prof. David Nersesovich Atabekov, head of a department at the Moscow Province Clinical Research Institute, for the monograph "Essays in Urogynecology," published in 1950; (2) Anatoly Petrovich Nikolayev, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences and Director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Obstetrics and Gynecology Institute, for the monograph "Prevention and Treatment of Uterine Asphyxia of the Fetus," published in 1951.

I. MILITARY SCIENCES

Second Prize, 100,000 rubles, to: Prof. Anatoly Vladislavovich Tomashevich for scientific work.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Pavel Andreyevich Zhilin, Master of Historical Sciences, for "Kutusov's Counter-offensive in 1812," published in 1950; (2) Grigory Mikhailovich Tretyakov, in charge of the work, and Engineers Nikolai Pimenovich Byzhko, Mikhail Yefimovich Katanugin and Yuri Borisovich Tatarinov, for working out a method of technical calculations.

J. HISTORICO-PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

First Prize, 200,000 rubles, to: Vsevolod Igorevich Avdiyev, professor at M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow, and Assistant Director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences'

Oriental Institute for his "History of the Ancient Orient," published in 1948.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Nikolai Nikolayevich Voronin, senior research associate of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of the History of Material Culture, and Boris Alexandrovich Rybakov, head of a division, and Mikhail Konstantinovich Karger, senior research associate of the same institute, Peter Nikolayevich Tretyakov, Director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of Slavic Studies, and Dmitry-Sergeyevich Likhachev, senior research associate of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of Russian Literature (Pushkin House), for the "History of the Culture of Ancient Russia," in two volumes, published in 1951; (2) Academician Boris Dmitriyevich Grekov and Alexander Yuryevich Yakubovsky, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and head of a division of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Institute of the History of Material Culture, for the work "The Golden Horde and Its Fall," published in a second, revised edition in 1950.

Third Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Jan Petrovich Krastin, Member of the Latvian Republic Academy of Sciences, for "The 1905 Revolution in Latvia," published in Latvian in 1950, (2) Leonid Alexeyevich Nikiforov, Master of Historical Sciences, for "Russian-British Relations in the Time of Peter I," published in 1950.

K. PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

Third Prizes, 50,000 Rubles, to: (1) Vladimir Semyonovich Kruzhkov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, for "The World Outlook of N. A. Dobrolyubov," published in 1950; (2) Georgy Vasilyevich Platonov, head of a division of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute, for "The World Outlook of K. A. Timiryazev," published in 1951.

L. HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Third Prize, 50,000 rubles, to: Tashmukhamed Niazovich Kary-Niazov, Member of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences, for "The Ulugbek School of Astronomy," published in 1950.

M. TEXTBOOKS AND POPULAR SCIENTIFIC WORKS

First Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Dmitry Ivanovich Blokhintsev, Corresponding Member of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences and professor at the M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow, for the textbook "Principles of Quantum Mechanics," published in a second, revised edition in 1949; (2) Nikolai Nikolayevich Vorozhtsov, Sr., and Nikolai Nikolayevich Vorozhtsov, Jr., professor at the L. I. Mendeleyev Chemical Technology Institute, Moscow, for the textbook "Fundamentals of the Synthesis of Intermediate Products and Dyes," published in 1950.

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Nikolai Pavlovich Axenov and Pavel Nikolayevich Axenov, professor at the Moscow Auto Motor Institute, for the textbook "Foundry Shop Equipment," in two volumes, published in a fourth, revised edition in 1949 and 1950; (2) Sergei Nikolayevich Blazhko, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and professor at the M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow, for the textbooks "Course in Positional Astronomy" and "Course in Practical Astronomy," published in 1948 and 1951; (3) Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, professor at the Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow, Yuri Alexander Pavlov, docent at the same institute, and Boris Yeilevich Levin, senior research associate, for the textbook "Production of Ferroalloys," published in 1951; (4) Alexander Antonovich Morozov for the book "Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov," published in 1950; (5) Academician Ivan Georgiyevich Petrovsky, Rector of the M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow, for the textbooks "The Theory of Common Differential Equations," "The Theory of Integral Equations" and "Equations With Partial Derivatives," published in 1949-1951; (6) Andrei Petrovich Studentsov, professor at the N. E. Bauman Veterinary-Zootechnical Institute, Kazan, for the textbook "Veterinary Obstetrics and

Gynecology," published in 1949; (7) Vsevolod Andreyevich Unkovsky for a textbook published in 1949.

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Nikolai Nikolayevich Baransky, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for the secondary school textbook "Economic Geography of the U.S.S.R.," published in a 12th, revised edition in 1950; (2) Nikolai Petrovich Bogoroditsky, professor at the V. I. Ulyanov Electrotechnical Institute, Leningrad, Vladimir Vasilyevich Pasyukov, docent at the same institute, and Boris Mikhailovich Tareyev, professor at the All-Soviet Correspondence Institute of Energetics, for the textbook "Electrotechnical Materials," published in a second, revised edition in 1951; (3) Vsevolod Alexandrovich Vansheidt, professor at the Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute, for the textbook "Theory of Marine Internal Combustion Engines," published in 1950; (4) Sergei Sergeyevich Davydov, professor at the Kuibyshev Military Engineering Academy, for the textbook "Calculation and Planning of Underwater Construction," published in 1950; (5) Alexander Maximovich Dymov, professor at the Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow, for the textbook "Technical Analysis of Ores and Metals," published in a fifth, revised edition in 1949; (6) Sergei Ivanovich Yevtyanov, professor at the V. M. Molotov Energetics Institute in Moscow, for the textbook "Radio Transmitting Equipment," published in 1950; (7) Prof. Nikolai Nikolayevich Yelansky, Chief Surgeon of the Soviet Army, for the military doctors' guide "Military Field Surgery," published in a fifth, revised edition in 1950; (8) Mikhail Khristoforovich Karapetyants, docent at the D. I. Mendeleyev Institute of Chemical Technology, Moscow, for the textbooks "Chemical Thermodynamics" and "Examples and Problems in Chemical Thermodynamics," published in 1949 and 1950; (9) Alexei Filippovich Klimov and Prof. Anatoly Ivanovich Akayevsky, head of the Anatomy Department at the Moscow Chemical Technology Institute of the Meat Industry, for the textbook "Anatomy of Domestic Animals," Vols. I and II, published in a third, revised edition in 1950-1951; (10) Nikolai Nikolayevich Lyubimov, professor at the Moscow Institute of Finance, for the popular science work "International Capitalist Credit: Instrument of Imperialist Aggression," published in 1951; (11) Prof. Ivan Vasilyevich Ostoslavsky, and Grigory Semyonovich Kalachev, senior research associate, for the textbook "Longitudinal Stability and Control of Aircraft," published in 1951; (12) Alexander Alexandrovich Saukov, senior research associate and head of a department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Geology Institute, for the textbook "Geochemistry," published in a second, revised edition in 1951; (13) Ivan Ivanovich Solovyov, professor at the V. M. Molotov Energetics Institute, Moscow, for the textbook "Remote Control of Power Systems," published in 1950; (14) Prof. Mahomet Tashevich Urazbayev, Director of the Uzbek Republic Academy of Sciences' Civil Engineering Institute, for the textbook "Theoretical Mechanics," in Uzbek, in two volumes, published in 1949 and 1950; (15) Boris Alexandrovich Fyodorovich, senior research associate at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Geography Institute, for the popular science work "The Face of the Desert," published in a second, revised edition in 1950; (16) Nikolai Alexandrovich Shaposhnikov, for the textbook "Mechanical Testing of Metals," published in 1951; (17) Eugene Fomich Sheshko, professor at the Stalin Mining Institute, Moscow, for the textbook "Open Working of Mineral Deposits," published in 1949.

In the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.—**STALIN PRIZE AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING WORKS IN SCIENCE, INVENTION, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS IN 1951—II.** (Pravda and Izvestia, March 14, pp. 1-4. 16,500 words. Summary:)

II. STALIN PRIZES FOR OUTSTANDING INVENTIONS AND FUNDAMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS OF PRODUCTION IN:

A. MACHINE BUILDING

First Prizes, 150,000 rubles, to: (1) Chief Designer Artyom Ivanovich Mikoyan, director of the project, and 14 collaborators, for work in the field of aircraft construction; (2) Chief Designer Andrei Nikolayevich Tupolev, director

of the project, and 11 collaborators, for work in the field of aircraft construction.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Anatoly Nikolayevich Demyanovich, Chief Engineer at the Kirov Plant in Chelyabinsk, director of the project, and nine collaborators, for fundamental improvements in the production method of Stalinets-80 caterpillar tractors and in their operational qualities; (2) Nikolai Antonovich Dollezhal, Director of the Chemical Engineering Research Institute, director of the project, and six collaborators, for designing and putting into production powerful compressors; (3) Chief Designer Sergei Vladimirovich Ilyushin, director of the project, and ten collaborators, for work in the field of aircraft construction; (4) Alexander Alexandrovich Kirnarsky, chief designer at the Kharkov Transport Machine-Building Plant, project director, and six collaborators, for designing and organizing serial production of TE-2 main-line diesel locomotives; (5) Vasily Alexeyevich Korenkov, a department head in the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, project director, and two collaborators, for designing a three-row beet combine; (6) Zakhar Ivanovich Kovalchuk, chief designer at the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry's Design Office, project director, and eight collaborators, for designing and putting into production series of saw-edged cutting tools; (7) Andrei Ivanovich Legeid, director of a chief administration of the Ministry of the Construction and Road-Building Machinery Industry, and six colleagues, for designing and putting into industrial production a group of road-building machines; (8) Alexander Alexandrovich Lomakin, department head at the Stalin Metal Works, Leningrad, project director, and four collaborators, for designing high-pressure centrifugal cracking pumps; (9) Anatoly Fyodorovich Maurer and Sergei Yefimovich Bulenkov, project directors, and 12 collaborators, for work in the field of machinery; (10) Nikolai Georgiyevich Metskhvarishvili, project director, and 17 collaborators, for work in machine building; (11) Dmitry Vasilyevich Romanov, project director, and nine collaborators, for a fundamental production improvement; (12) Igor Yakovlevich Stechkin, for work in the field of machinery; (13) Vasily Sergeyevich Tolstol, project director, and two collaborators, for designing a 120-ton double-cantilever electric crane; (14) Anatoly Georgiyevich Filatov, chief designer at the Red Proletariat Machine-Tool Plant, and six collaborators, jointly responsible for designing a precision screw cutter; (15) Mikhail Vasilyevich Shevchenko, project director, and five collaborators, for creating series of special machine tools for cutting taper threads on oil pipes and sleeves.

[The decree also awards 25 third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

B. INSTRUMENT CONSTRUCTION

First Prize, 150,000 rubles, to: Academician Sergei Alexeyevich Khristianovich, project director, and 13 collaborators, for work in the field of machinery.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Academician Ilya Vasilyevich Grebenshchikov, project director, and four collaborators, for work in the field of instrument construction; (2) Prof. Mikhail Dmitriyevich Konshin, project director, and four collaborators, for work in the field of machinery; (3) Ivan Vasilyevich Lebedev, project director, and two collaborators, for work in the field of instrument construction; (4) Nikolai Alexandrovich Lobanov and Alexei Ivanovich Privalov, project directors, and 11 collaborators, for creating new models of machinery; (5) Gavriil Sergeyevich Smirnov, project director, and 11 collaborators, for work in the field of instrument construction.

[The decree also awards nine third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

C. METALLURGY

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Alexander Sergeyevich Beshlyk, Director of the Lutuginsk Iron Foundry, and seven collaborators, for a fundamental improvement in roller casting; (2) Mikhail Stepanovich Boichenko, project director, and five collaborators, for designing machinery and technology for semicontinuous steel pouring; (3) Valentin Petrovich Vologdin,

Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and Vladimir Nikolayevich Glushkov, chief technologist at the State Institute for Factory Planning, project directors, and eight collaborators, for designing and producing a new type of foundry shop for machine-building plants; (4) Igor Nikolayevich Golikov, laboratory director at the Zlatoust Iron and Steel Plant, project director, and five collaborators, for a fundamental improvement in the technology of thermal working of alloy steel; (5) Anatoly Nikolayevich Minkevich, docent at Stalin Steel Institute, Moscow, for evolving and applying highly productive methods for the chemical-thermal treatment of steel; (6) Prof. Nikolai Petrovich Sazhin, and ten collaborators, for discovering raw material resources, and evolving and applying technology for producing a new type of industrial product; (7) Arkady Isaakovich Tregubov, manager of a metallurgical plant, project director, and nine collaborators, for a fundamental improvement in production methods; (8) Gennady Vasilyevich Sharov, engineer at a metallurgical combine, and ten collaborators, for evolving the technology and organizing production of a special steel.

[The decree also awards ten third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

D. PROSPECTING AND MINING OF MINERALS

First Prizes, 150,000 rubles, to: (1) Alexei Vasilyevich Topchiyev, Director of the State Planning Design and Experimental Institute of Coal Machinery Construction, project director, and nine collaborators, for inventing and putting into use a coal combine for working small, steep coal seams; (2) Vasily Alexandrovich Unkov, project director, and five collaborators, for discovering and prospecting mineral deposits.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Fyodor Alexeyevich Alexeyev, project director, and seven collaborators, for discovering an oil deposit; (2) Gerasim Vasilyevich Bogomolov and seven collaborators, jointly responsible for discovering and prospecting salt deposits; (3) Alexander Petrovich Karasev, project director, and seven collaborators, for evolving and applying complex methods of exploiting oil fields; (4) Nikolai Fyodorovich Klekovkin, project director, and nine collaborators, for discovering, prospecting and opening up mineral deposits; (5) Akhmed Nyurmukhamedovich Mustafinov, project director, and eight collaborators, for discovering and prospecting an oil deposit; (6) Eugene Ivanovich Novikov, project director, and seven collaborators, for discovering and prospecting a mineral deposit; (7) Peter Nikolayevich Suchkov, project director, and five collaborators, for discovering and prospecting mineral deposits; (8) Gurgen Avanesovich Tsaturov, project director, and six collaborators, for discovering, prospecting, and opening up a mineral deposit.

[The decree also awards 11 third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

E. CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

First Prize, 150,000 rubles, to: Mark Alexandrovich Dalin, and eight collaborators, jointly responsible for evolving and applying a new method of obtaining alcohol.

[The decree awards no second prizes but contains five third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

F. ENERGETICS

First Prize, 150,000 rubles, to: Isaak Moiseyevich Vekslin, project director, and 14 collaborators, for work in the field of engineering.

Second Prize, 100,000 rubles, to: Chief Designer Alexei Frolovich Fedoseyev, project designer, and nine collaborators, for designing new equipment.

[The decree also awards nine third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

G. CONSTRUCTION

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Osip Abramovich

Gershberg, docent at the Moscow V. V. Kuibyshev Engineering and Construction Institute, project director, and 11 collaborators, for evolving a method of vacuuming concrete and introducing it in the construction of hydrotechnical and industrial installations; (2) Dmitry Ivanovich Zinevich, engineer at the Leningrad branch of the State Institute for Designing River Transport, and Peter Fyodorovich Krysin, assistant director of a chief administration of the Ministry of Inland Shipping, project directors, and 12 collaborators, for evolving and carrying out construction of slipways of a new design; (3) Georgy Petrovich Svishchev, project director, and three collaborators, for work in engineering; (4) Pavel Vasilyevich Shelukhin, director of the Chief Volga-Don Hydromechanization Office, and nine collaborators, jointly responsible for carrying out high-speed construction of an earth dam for the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric System; (5) Fridrikh Fyodorovich Engel, chief engineer of an administration, project director, and ten collaborators, for introducing new methods of lowering the water level in hydrotechnical construction.

[The decree also awards 16 third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

H. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

First Prizes, 150,000 rubles, to: (1) Ivan Ivanovich Bakulov, project director, and nine collaborators, for designing new radio apparatus; (2) Viktor Semyonovich Dulitsky, project director, and nine collaborators, for work in the field of communications.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Oleg Konstantinovich Antonov, project director, and six collaborators, for work in the field of aircraft construction; (2) Boris Alexandrovich Bochkarev, project director, and three collaborators, for evolving a Soviet design for radio parts; (3) Alexander Sergeyevich Polyansky, project director, and eight collaborators, for work in the field of communications.

[The decree also awards 15 third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

I. AGRICULTURE

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Klavdia Fyodorovna Kostina, and four collaborators, jointly responsible for producing new strains of apricots, plums, damsons, figs and olives; (2) Valentin Petrovich Kuzmin, department head at the K. B. Babayev Agricultural Experiment Station at Shortandy, Akmolinsk Province, for producing new strains of grain and oil-bearing plants; (3) Eugene Alexandrovich Malyugin, senior research associate at the All-Soviet Plant Institute, project director, and three collaborators, for evolving methods of reclaiming the sandy semidesert of West Kazakhstan.

[The decree also awards 18 third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

J. LIGHT INDUSTRY AND FOOD INDUSTRY

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Vladimir Sevastyanovich Kalinovskiy, senior research associate at the Pacific Fishing Industry and Oceanography Institute, and two collaborators, jointly responsible for designing a new type of storm-proof purse seine and introducing them into the fishing industry; (2) Ilya Veniaminovich Lederman and Nikolai Alexandrovich Cherkhintsev, project directors, and six collaborators, for a fundamental improvement in the technological process.

[The decree also awards ten third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

K. MEDICINE

First Prizes, 150,000 rubles, to: (1) Peter Grigoryevich Sergiyev, project director, and ten collaborators, for evolving and applying in public health work a complex system of measures ensuring a sharp decline in the incidence of malaria in the U.S.S.R. and the elimination of malaria as a widespread disease in a number of republics and provinces; (2) Vladimir Dmitriyevich Timakov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R.

Academy of Medical Sciences, and Nikolai Yevgenyevich Lebedev, Doctor of Medical Sciences, project directors, and four collaborators, for a fundamental improvement in the methods of producing preventive medicines.

Second Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Andrei Arkadyevich Bagdasarov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Director of the Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, project director, and eight collaborators, for evolving new methods of blood storage and of obtaining blood preparations for medical purposes; (2) Prof. Boris Alexandrovich Petrov, Chief Surgeon at the Sklifosovsky Emergency Institute, Moscow, for evolving a method of free skin grafting in large grafts.

[The decree also awards five third prizes of 50,000 rubles each.]

In the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.—**STALIN PRIZE AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING WORKS IN SCIENCE, INVENTION, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS IN 1951—III.** (Pravda and Izvestia, March 15, pp. 1-2. Complete text:)

III.—STALIN PRIZES FOR OUTSTANDING WORKS IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

A. PROSE

First Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Stepan Pavlovich Zlobin, for the novel "Stepan Razin;" (2) Vilis Tenisovich Lacis, for the novel "To the New Shore."

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Wanda Lvovna Wasilewska for the trilogy "Song Over the Waters" ("Flame on the Marshes," "Stars in the Lake," "The Rivers Burn"); (2) Yaroslav Alexandrovich Galan for essays from his "Selections;" (3) Ting-Ling for the novel "Sun Over Sangan River" (Foreign Literature Publishing House, translated from the Chinese by L. Pozdneyeva); (4) Nikolai Pavlovich Zadornov for the novels "Father Amur," "Distant Land" and "Toward the Ocean;" (5) Orest Mikhailovich Maltsev for the novel "Yugoslav Tragedy;" (6) Andre Steel, for the novel "The First Blow" (published in the magazine Novy mir; translated from the French by L. Lungina, D. Milyutina and K. Naumov).

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Tamas Atsel for the novel "Beneath the Canopy of Freedom" (Foreign Literature Publishing House; translated from the Hungarian by O. Gromov and G. Leibutin); (2) Vladimir Pavlovich Belyayev, for the trilogy "The Old Fortress;" (3) Yanka Bryl for the novel "Dawn Beyond the Marshes;" (4) Dmitry Ivanovich Yerechin for the novel "Storm Over Rome;" (5) Georgy Mokeyevich Markov for the novel "The Strogovs;" (6) Igor Leontyevich Muratov for "A Bukovina Story;" (7) Sandor Nagy for the story "Reconciliation" (published in the magazine Novy mir; translated from the Hungarian by Yu. Shishmonin); (8) Lev Veniaminovich Nikulin for the novel "Russia's Faithful Sons;" (9) Nikolai Nikolayevich Nosov for the story "Vitya Maleyev at School and at Home;" (10) Valentina Alexandrovna Oseyeva for the novel "Vasyok Trubachev and His Comrades," Books I and II; (11) Viktor Vasilyevich Poltoratsky for the book of essays "Traveling and at Home" and for essays in 1951; (12) Eugene Yefimovich Popovkin for the novel "The Rubanyuk Family;" (13) Chou Li-po for the novel "Hurricane" (Foreign Literature Publishing House; translated from the Chinese by Vl. Rudman and V. Kalinokov).

B. POETRY

First Prize, 100,000 rubles, to: Nikolai Semyonovich Tikhonov for the verse cycles "Two Streams" and "At the Second World Peace Congress."

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Antanas Tomasovich Ventslova for "Selected Poems;" (2) Silva Barunakovna Kaputikyan for the collection of poems "My Own People;" (3) Georgy Nikolayevich Leonidze for the poems "Bershoula" and "Portokhala."

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Rasul Gamzatov for the collection of verses and poems "The Year of My Birth;" (2) Vladimir Dmitriyevich Zamyatin for the poem "The

Green Barrier;" (3) Mikol Nagnibed for the collection "Verses;" (4) Juhan Smuu for the collection "Verse Poems."

C. DRAMA

Second Prize, 50,000 rubles, to: Hei Ching-chi and Ting Ni for the play "Gray-Haired Girl" (published in the magazine Zvezda; translated from the Chinese by P. Zakharov).

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Abdulla Kakhkhar for the play "New Land," (2) Pavel Grigoryevich Malyarevsky for the play "Before the Storm."

D. LITERARY CRITICISM AND ART CRITICISM

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Berta Yakovlevna Brainina for the book "Konstantin Fedin;" (2) Russian Republic Honored Artist Nikolai Mikhailovich Gorchakov for the book "Lessons in Directing From K. S. Stanislavsky," second edition.

E. FEATURE FILMS

First Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) Russian Republic Honored Artist Igor Andreyevich Savchenko, script writer and director; Ukraine Republic Honored Artist Boris Nikolayevich Lyatoshinsky, composer; Levan Alexandrovich Shengelia, set designer; Boris Konstantinovich Nemechek, set designer; Russian Republic Honored Artist Sergei Fyodorovich Bondarchuk (also for his part in the film "Cavalier of the Golden Star"); Russian Republic Honored Artist Ivan Fyodorovich Pereverze and Mikhail Artemyevich Kuznetsov, actors; Uzbek Republic Honored Artist Daniil Porfiryevich Demutsky, cameraman, and Belorussian Republic Honored Artist Abram Kopelevich Koltsaty, cameraman, for the color film "Taras Shevchenko;" (2) Latvian Republic People's Artist Yuly Yakovlevich Raizman, director; Alexei Ivanovich Parkhomenko, set designer; Anatoly Vladimirovich Chemodurov, actor; Kira Konstantinovna Kanayeva, actress; Ukraine Republic People's Artist Nikolai Valerianovich Komissarov, Russian Republic People's Artist Vladimir Nikitich Ratomsky and Russian Republic Honored Artist Nikolai Olimpiyevich Gritsenko, actors; Russian Republic Honored Artist Sergei Pavlovich Urusevsky, cameraman, for the color film "Cavalier of the Golden Star."

Second Prize, 50,000 rubles, to: Uzbek Republic Honored Artist Leonid Davydovich Lukov, director; Boris Leontyevich Gorbato and Vladimir Abramovich Alexeyev, script writers; Tikhon Nikolayevich Khrennikov, composer; Peter Isidorovich Pashkevich, set designer; Russian Republic Honored Artist Vasily Vasilyevich Merkuriev and U.S.S.R. People's Artist Boris Petrovich Chirkov, actors; Russian Republic People's Artist Anastasia Platonovna Zuyeva, actress; Andrei Alexeyevich Petrov, actor, and Mikhail Nikolayevich Kirillov, cameraman, for the color film "Donets Miners."

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Estonian Republic Honored Artist Herbert Moritsevich Rappaport, director; Georg Karlovich Ots, actor; Alexander Augustovich Randviir, actor; Valentina Georgiyevna Tern, actress; Elmar Hansovich Kivilo, actor; Evi Kustovna Rauzr-Sikkel, actress; Estonian Republic People's Artist Hugo Tynuvich Laud, actor, and Sergei Vasilyevich Ivanov, cameraman, for the color film "Light in Koordi;" (2) Vladimir Alexandrovich Braun, director; Mikhail Kirillovich Cherny, cameraman; Nikolai Dmitriyevich Timofeyev, actor, and Alexander Vasilyevich Grechanov, actor, for the color film "In Days of Peace."

F. NEWSREEL-DOCUMENTARY CINEMATOGRAPHY

Second Prize, 40,000 rubles, to: Solomon Yakovlevich Kogan, cameraman, for the color film "Soviet Whalers."

Third Prizes, 20,000 rubles, to: (1) Mikhail Yakovlevich Slutsky, director, and Konstantin Ivanovich Bogdan, Isaak Solomonovich Katsman and Yakov Grigoryevich Marchenko, cameramen, for the color film "The Flourishing Ukraine;" (2) Bentsion Ariyevich Kimyagarov, director, and Tadzhik Republic Honored Artist Ibragim Izetulloevich Baramykov,

cameraman, for the color film "Soviet Tadzhikistan;" (3) Roman Lazarevich Karmen, director-cameraman; Zinovy Lvovich Feldman, cameraman, and Turkmenian Republic Honored Artist Vladimir Alexandrovich Lavrov, cameraman, for the color film "Soviet Turkmenistan;" (4) Lydia Ilyinichna Stepanova, director; Mikhail Fyodorovich Aranyshv, cameraman, and Alexander Ivanovich Frolov, cameraman, for the color film "Soviet Kazakhstan;" (5) Iosif Mikhailovich Poselsky, director; Ludgard Iosifovich Maculevicius, director; Ivan Vasilyevich Panov and Viktor Vladimirovich Starosas, cameramen, and Lithuanian Republic Honored Artist Balis Dominikovich Dvarionas, composer, for the color film "Soviet Lithuania;" (6) Sergei Fyodorovich Chulkov, director; Ilya Yakovlevich Svistunov, director; Leonid Alexandrovich Antonov, director; Leon Gazarovich Aristakesov, cameraman, and Vasily Nikitich Pakhomov, cameraman, for the color newsreel "Agricultural News" (Nos. 1-12, 1951).

G. MUSIC

1. Major Stage and Vocal Works (Opera, Ballet, Oratorio and Cantata)

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Estonian Republic People's Artist Eugene Arturovich Kapp for the music for the opera "The Singer of Freedom;" (2) Russian Republic People's Artist Dmitry Dmitriyevich Shostakovich for ten choral poems.

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) U.S.S.R. People's Artist Mukhtar Ashrafi, for the cantata "Song of Happiness;" (2) Yury Abramovich Levitin, composer, for the oratorio "Fires on the Volga."

2. Major Instrumental Works

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Velimukhamed Mukhatov, composer, for the symphonic poem "My Country;" (2) Otar Vasilyevich Taktakishvili, composer, for a piano concerto; (3) Ukraine Republic Honored Artist Andrei Yakovlevich Shtogarenko for the symphonic suite "In Memory of Lesya Ukrainka."

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Leonid Viktorovich Afanasyev, composer, for violin concerto; (2) Akhmed Dzhevdet Ismail ogly Gadzhiev, composer, for the symphonic poem "For Peace;" (3) Albert Semyonovich Leman, composer, for a violin concerto; (4) Arkady Nikolayevich Mazayev, composer, for the symphonic poem "Men of Krasnodon."

3. Minor Works

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Armenian Republic Honored Artist Ashot Movsesovich Satyan, for the cycle "Songs of the Ararat Valley;" (2) Russian Republic People's Artist Yury Alexandrovich Shaporin for the songs "Under the Blue Sky," "Incantation," "Autumn Holiday" and "The Sounds of Battle Died at Eventide," and his arrangements of the folk songs "Nothing Is Stirring in the Field," "Song of the Volga Boatman," "There is More Than One Trail in the Field."

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Viktor Aronovich Bely, composer, for the songs "In Defense of Peace" and "Alexander Matrosov;" (2) Yury Vladimirovich Kochurov, composer, for the songs "Dedication," "Joy of Life," "Spring," "After the Rain," "Love," and "Spring Stream;" (3) Filipp Mironovich Lukin, composer, for the songs "Stalin Gave Us Our Happiness," "Song About Moscow," "Song of Youth," "Drinking Song" and "Song of Happy Friendship;" (4) Mikhail Leonidovich Starokadomsky, composer, for his children's songs "Under the Banner of Peace," "Song of the Elder Brothers," "Morning Exercise Song" and "Gay Travelers."

4. Concert Performances

First Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) U.S.S.R. People's Artist Vladimir Grigoryevich Zakharov, director of the Pyatnitsky State Russian Folk Chorus, Russian Republic People's Artist Peter Mikhailovich Kazmin, musical and chorus director, Russian Republic Honored Artist Tatyana Alexeyevna Ustinova, dance group director, Russian Republic Honored

Artist Vasily Vasilyevich Khvatov, orchestra director, Anna Yefimovna Kozlova-Vladimirova, Valentina Yefremovna Klodnina, Alexandra Vasilyevna Prokoshina, Maria Ilyinichna Podlatova, Maria Petrovna Zaitseva and Yekaterina Mitrofanovna Kuznetsova, choral soloists, Ivan Stepanovich Turchenkov, Andrei Andreyevich Klimov, Alexandra Nikolayevna Danilina, Maria Ilyinichna Moskvitina and Peter Ivanovich Sorokin, dance group soloists; (2) Russian Republic and Moldavian Republic People's Artist Igor Alexandrovich Moiseyev, director of the U.S.S.R. State Folk Dance Ensemble, Samson Semyonovich Galperin, leader of the music section and director, Nikolai Andreyevich Lakov, leading artist, Russian Republic Honored Artist Tamara Alexeyevna Zeifert, Russian Republic Honored Artist Ivan Dmitriyevich Kartashev, Lydia Sergeyevna Timofeyeva, Lev Viktorovich Golovanov, Tamara Sergeyevna Mozalevskaya, Viktor Petrovich Aristov, Vasily Vasilyevich Savin, Mikhail Semyonovich Shishkin, Irina Alexeyevna Koneva and Alexandra Tikhonovna Plakhtionova, ensemble artists.

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) U.S.S.R. People's Artist Boris Romanovich Gmyra, singer; (2) U.S.S.R. People's Artist Natan Grigoryevich Rakhlin, conductor.

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Isbat Gaidarbekovna Batalbekova, soloist with the Dagestan Philharmonic Orchestra, singer; (2) Tadzhik Republic People's Artist Ashura Nasyrova, folk dancer; (3) Pavel Ivanovich Necheporenko, member of the Osipov State Russian Folk Orchestra, balalaika soloist; (4) Daniil Borisovich Shafran, cello soloist of the Moscow State Philharmonic Orchestra; (5) Boris Ivanovich Chiaureli, Gury Vladimirovich Khatiasvili, Alexander Grigoryevich Begalishvili, Georgy Kirillovich Barnabishvili—musicians of the Georgian Republic State Quartet.

H. PAINTING

First Prize, 100,000 rubles, to: Yury Mikhailovich Neprintsev for the painting "Rest After the Battle" (after A. Tvardovsky's poem "Vasily Terkin").

Third Prize, 25,000 rubles, to: Alexei Mikhailovich Gritsai, Russian Republic People's Artist Vasily Prokofyevich Yefanov, Lev Serafimovich Kotlyarov, Konstantin Mefodyevich Maximov, Boris Vikentyevich Stavitsky, Pavel Fyodorovich Sudakov and Boris Valentinovich Shcherbakov, for the painting "Session of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences," and a series of portraits of Soviet scholars.

I. GRAPHIC ARTS

Third Prize, 20,000 rubles, to: Boris Ivanovich Prorokov for sketches illustrating V. Mayakovsky's poems "Mayakovsky on America," and also for his sketches "Truman's Tanks to the Bottom!" and "American Policemen in Japan."

J. SCULPTURE

First Prize, 100,000 rubles, to: U.S.S.R. People's Artist Vera Ignatyevna Mukhina, Nina Germanovna Zelenskaya, Zinaida Grigoryevna Ivanova and Ivan Dmitriyevich Shader, for a monument to Gorky in Moscow.

Second Prize, 50,000 rubles, to: Russian Republic People's Artist Nikolai Vasilyevich Tomsy, for a marble bust of N. V. Gogol.

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Peter Fyodoseyevich Movchun, for a marble figure of V. G. Belinsky; (2) Nikolai Leonidovich Ryabinin and Vladimir Ivanovich Skolozdra for the figure "Dovbush;" (3) Russian Republic Honored Worker in the Arts Vasily Alexeyevich Vatagin for his works of sculpture on animal themes.

K. ARCHITECTURE

Second Prize, 50,000 rubles, to: Alexei Viktorovich Shchusev, architect and Russian Republic Honored Artist Pavel Dmitriyevich Korin, artist, for their architectural work on the Kosomol'skaya-Ring Station of the Moscow subway.

Third Prize, 25,000 rubles, to: Nadezhda Alexandrovna Bykova, Ivan Georgiyevich Taranov, architects, and Grigory

Ivanovich Opryshko, artist, for the architecture of the Belorussian Station—Ring station of the Moscow Subway.

L. THEATER ARTS

First Prizes, 100,000 rubles, to: (1) U.S.S.R. People's Artist Mikhail Nikolayevich Kedrov, director; U.S.S.R. People's Artist Vasily Osipovich Toporkov, U.S.S.R. People's Artist Alexei Nikolayevich Gribov, Actor Anatoly Grigoryevich Shishkov, U.S.S.R. People's Artist Viktor Yakovlevich Stanitsyn, Russian Republic Honored Artist Vladimir Vasilyevich Gribkov, Russian Republic People's Artist Angelina Iosifovna Stepanova, Actress Tatyana Andreyevna Zabrodina, Russian Republic People's Artist Pavel Vladimirovich Massalsky, Russian Republic People's Artist Anatoly Petrovich Ktorov, Russian Republic People's Artist Alexei Vasilyevich Zhiltsov, Russian Republic People's Artist, Lydia Mikhailovna Koreneva, members of the Moscow Art Theater company, for the play "Fruits of Enlightenment;" (2) U.S.S.R. People's Artist Olga Nikolayevna Androvskaya and U.S.S.R. People's Artist Klavdia Nikolayevna Yelanskaya, for outstanding achievements in staging plays at the Moscow Art Theater.

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Russian Republic People's Artist Boris Yevgenyevich Zakhava, director; Russian Republic Honored Artist Sergei Vladimirovich Lukyanov, Russian Republic People's Artist Yelizaveta Georgiyevna Alexeyeva, Russian Republic Honored Artist Galina Alexeyevna Pashkova, Russian Republic Honored Artist Viktor Grigoryevich Koltsov, Russian Republic Honored Artist Nina Pavlovna Rusinova, Russian Republic Honored Artist Yelena Dmitriyevna Ponsova, Actor Yury Petrovich Lyubimov, Actresses Larisa Alexeyevna Pashkova and Dina Andreyevna Andreyeva, for the production "Yegor Bulychov and Others;" (2) Georgian Republic Honored Artist Archid Yevstafyevich Chkhartishvili, director; Georgian Republic Honored Artist Iosif Georgiyevich Sumbatashvili, set designer; Georgian Republic People's Artist Sergei Alexandrovich Zakariadze, Georgian Republic People's Artist Vasily Davydovich Godziashvili, U.S.S.R. People's Artist Veriko Ivlianovna Andzhaparidze, Georgian Republic People's Artist Peter Kalistratovich Kobakhidze, Georgian Republic Honored Artist Georgy Vladimirovich Shavgulidze, Georgian Republic Honored Artist Akaky Lukich Kvantaliani, Georgian Republic Honored Artist Alexander Aslanovich Omiadze, of the K. Mardzhanishvili Theater in Georgia, for the production "His Star."

Third Prizes, 25,000 rubles, to: (1) Jozas Jurgivich Gribauskas, director; Jozas Jurgisovich Jankus, set designer; Lithuanian Republic Honored Artist Jozas Vintsevich Siparis, Lithuanian Republic Honored Artist Jozas Pranovich Rudzinskas, Actress Monika Petrasovna Mironait and Actors Jonas Jonovich Kavaliauskas and Piatras Ionovich Zulonas, of the Lithuanian Republic Drama Theater, for the production "Unforgettable 1919;" (2) Belorussian Republic People's Artist Vladimir Iosifovich Dedyushko, U.S.S.R. People's Artist Boris Viktorovich Platonov; Belorussian Republic People's Artist Konstantin Nikolayevich Sannikov, director; Belorussian Republic Honored Artist Vera Nikolayevna Pollo, Actress Lilia Stepanovna Drozdova and Belorussian Republic People's Artist Lilia Ivanovna Rzhetskaya of the Ya. Kupala Drama Theater in Belorussia, for the production "The Larks Sing;" (3) Georgian Republic Honored Artist Georgy Alexandrovich Tovstonogov, director; Actors David Lvovich Volosov and Mikhail Alexandrovich Rozanov, and Vyacheslav Veniaminovich Ivanov, set designer, of the Leninist Young Communist League Theater for the production "The Way of Immortality;" (4) Russian Republic Honored Artist Nikolai Alexandrovich Medvedev, director; Russian Republic People's Artist Anastasia Spiridonovna Leskova, Russian Republic Honored Artist Vladimir Alexandrovich Yuzhanov, Russian Republic Honored Artist Eugene Ivanovich Ageyev, Actress Isabella Grigoryevna Baratova and David Danilovich Lider, set designer, of the Chelyabinsk Drama Theater, for the production "Lyubov Yarovaya;" (5) Actor Vasily Vasilyevich Leshchev, Russian Republic Honored Artist Yekaterina Yevgenyevna Baranova, Actress Rozalia Frantsevna Yureneva, Actors Nikolai Iosifovich Kharchenko, Alexander Nikolayevich Terentyev and Vladimir Vasilyevich Serebryakov, and Actress Rimma Ivanovna Baikova of the Irkutsk Province

Drama Theater for the production "Before the Storm;" (6) Armenian Republic People's Artist Vagarsh Bogdanovich Vagarshyan, director; Armenian Republic People's Artist Gurgen Dzhanibekovich Dzhanibekyan, Armenian Republic Honored Artist Gevork Alexandrovich Ashugyan, Armenian Republic People's Artist Olga Nikolayevna Gulazyan, Armenian Republic People's Artist David Melkumovich Malyan and Actress Anatolia Beniaminovna Yegyan of the G. Sundukyan Drama Theater of Armenia for the production "Daring;" (7) Kazakh Republic People's Artist Shaken Kenzhetayevich Aimanov, director; Kazakh Republic People's Artist Kapan Uralovich Badyrov, Kazakh Republic People's Artist Kalibek Kuanyshbayev, Kazakh Republic People's Artist Seraly Kozhamkulov, Kazakh Republic People's Artist Rakhia Ryspayevna Koichubayeva, Kazakh Republic People's Artist Yeleubai Umurzanov, Kazakh Republic Honored Artist Khadisha Bukeyeva and Actor Vasily Vasilyevich Golubovich of the Kazakh Academic Drama Theater for the production "Abai;" (8) Estonian Republic Honored Artist Alexander Haraldovich Mäilton, Estonian Republic Honored Artist Alexander Augustovich Laap, Andrei Konstantinovich Polyakov, director; Actor Arnold Hugovich Kasuk, Estonian Republic Honored Artist Elo Karlovna Tamul and U.S.S.R. People's Artist Ants Mikhkelevich Lauter of the Vanemuine Theater in Estonia for the production "Unforgettable 1919;" (9) Vladimir Alexandrovich Galitsky, director; Russian Republic Honored Artist Ivan Nikitovich Marin, Actors Alexei Fyodorovich Bunin and Vasily Ivanovich Kalinichenko, and Actress Maria Ivanovna Kovarskaya of the A. Lunacharsky Drama Theater, Tambov Province, for the production "In Lebyazhye;" (10) Russian Republic Honored Artist Yury Petrovich Kiselev, Nikolai Alexandrovich Arkhangel'sky, set designer; Actresses Serafima Alexeyevna Fomina and Zinaida Alexandrovna Chernova, Azerbaidzhan Republic Honored Artist Vasily Nikiforovich Nachinkin, Actors Alexander Ivanovich Shchegolev, Pavel Dmitriyevich Tkachev, Alexei Stepanovich Bystryakov, and Vasily Petrovich Yermolayev of the Leninist Young Communist League Young People's Theater in Saratov, for the production "Alyosha Peshkov;" (11) Ukraine Republic People's Artist Arkady Ivanovich Arkadyev, Ukraine Republic People's Artist Dmitry Mikhailovich Golubinsky, Ukraine Republic Honored Artist Alexei Matveyevich Maximov, Turkmenian Republic Honored Artist Lydia Vasilyevna Piktorskaya, Moldavian Republic Honored Artist Yulia Filippovna Gabrilchenko and Ilya Moiseyevich Berkun, director, of the Soviet Army Drama Theater, Odessa, for the production "Prague Is Still Mine;" (12) Russian Republic People's Artist Pavel Pavlovich Gaideburov, for the production of the play "The Old Man" at the M. Gorky Drama Theater, Crimea Province, and for playing the role of the old man.

M. OPERA ARTS

Second Prizes, 50,000 rubles, to: (1) Estonian Republic Honored Artist Kirill Dmitriyevich Raudsepp, conductor; Russian Republic Honored Artist Alexander Borisovich Viner, director; Estonian Republic Honored Artist Ditrikh Janovich Kuuzik, Estonian Republic Honored Artist Elsa Pavlovna Maazik, Artist August Johannesovich Päär; Tija Augustovna Targama, set designer, for the production "Bard of Freedom" at the Estonian State Opera and Ballet Theater; (2) U.S.S.R. People's Artist Samuil Abramovich Samosud, conductor; Russian Republic Honored Artist Leonid Vasilyevich Baratov, director; Russian Republic People's Artist Nadezhda Fyodorovna Kemarskaya, director; Russian Republic Honored Artist Boris Ivanovich Volkov, set designer; Russian Republic Honored Artist Vladimir Arkadyevich Kandelaki, Artist Tamara Fyodorovna Yanko, Russian Republic Honored Artist Yury Pavlovich Yunitsky, Artist Tatyana Sergeyevna Yudina and Russian Republic Honored Artist Sergei Alexandrovich Tsenin, for the production "Taras' Family" at the Moscow Stanislavsky Theater.

Third Prize, 25,000 rubles, to: Ukraine Republic People's Artist Ivan Lavrentyevich Bronzov, Ukraine Republic Honored Artist Dmitry Ivanovich Kozints, Artists Boris Grigoryevich Butkov, Vladimir Nikolayevich Putnev, and Pavel Alexandrovich Skorobogatko, for the production "Boris Godunov" at the Lysenko State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet in Kharkov.

(Continued on Page 45)

Articles and Comment on the Awards

CREATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS OF INNOVATORS IN TECHNOLOGY. (By Academician I. Bardin. Pravda, March 16, p. 2. 2300 words. Summary:) The works awarded Stalin Prizes attest to the outstanding achievements of Soviet citizens in developing new, advanced technology and mechanizing labor-consuming production processes. It is very noteworthy that many of the groups awarded Stalin Prizes for their work are composed of scientists, engineers, workers and collective farmers working together.

In 1951 workers in Soviet machine building developed approximately 500 major new types of machinery, registering special successes in the production of power equipment. A group of workers at the Stalin Metal Plant in Leningrad, headed by K. A. Spiridonov, developed a standardized series of high-pressure steam turbines in which up to 70% of the parts and units involved are interchangeable. This has resulted in improved quality and reduced costs. In terms of capacity three times as many steam turbines were produced in 1951 as in 1940, though the number of workers employed has been cut to almost half in this time. A Stalin Prize was awarded to workers at the Kirov Plant in Chelyabinsk, headed by A. N. Demyanovich, for increasing the efficiency of the Stalinets-80 caterpillar tractor and introducing radical changes in its production. Chief Designer Z. I. Kovalchuk and a group of workers at the Kolomna Heavy Machine-Tool Plant and the Komsomolets Machine-Tool Plant developed a series of gear-cutting machines to turn out gears from 1.5 to five meters in diameter. These machines excel foreign models in their range of use and their output. A group of workers at the Red Proletarian and Stankolit Plants developed a high-precision screw cutter. A group of workers at the Kramatorsk Heavy Machine-Tool Plant, under the direction of Chief Engineer N. A. Bondarchik, has developed heavy machines for working large steel and cast-iron rollers, and engineers and workers were also given an award for developing a series of special machines to taper thread oil pipes and sleeves.

Specialists who have developed various machines for agriculture have also received Stalin Prizes. A three-row beet combine developed under the supervision of the inventor V. A. Korenkov will bring about radical changes in the laborious task of harvesting sugar beets. This combine will cut labor expenditures to one-half or one-third and will make it possible to gather the crop later and in a shorter time, with part of the growing period going to increase the size of the beets. This will result in an additional 30 to 40 centners of beets per hectare. Mahomed Omar-ogly Andiyev, a 101-year-old blacksmith on the K. Ye. Voroshilov Collective Farm in Belokany District, Azerbaidzhan Republic, received a Stalin Prize for a machine to shell nuts, a major raw material for the confectionery industry. One such machine does the work of about 100 persons.

A Stalin Prize was awarded to a group of workers under the direction of I. N. Golikov at the Zlatoust Iron and Steel Plant and the Central Ferrous Metallurgy Research Institute for radical improvements in the primary processing of alloy steel. One of the most serious defects in alloy steel is internal cracks or flakes, until recently avoided through slow cooling of the metal after it had been rolled, followed by tempering in special ovens. Careful research on the formation of these flakes led to the development and application of an entirely new method of thermal working of alloy steel which eliminated the prolonged cooling period and prevented the appearance of flakes in the metal. This method cut the production cycle 30% to 50% and eliminated rejects.

Radical improvements were made in the production of hard alloys through the introduction of mechanization and automatization of basic processes by workers of the Moscow Hard Alloys Combine under the direction of V. S. Kuznetsov. Master Mechanic V. S. Kuznetsov organized a complex brigade composed of technologists, designers and mechanics, whose work resulted in a considerable increase in labor productivity,

reduced expenditures of tungsten and cobalt, and greater precision.

Last year a group of machine builders received a Stalin Prize for development of an automatic factory. This year Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences V. P. Vologdin and a group of workers in the automobile industry received a Stalin Prize for developing a new type of foundry shop.

Several groups of innovators engaged in construction work on the Volga and Don received Stalin Prizes. A group of construction workers on the Volga-Don Canal, headed by F. F. Engel, received a Stalin Prize for introducing new means of lowering the water level. Various installations were used to pump off more than 10,000,000 cubic meters of water in a month. Wells were sunk in the trench of the Tsimlyanskaya spillway dam which lowered the water table a record 23.5 meters.

Soviet miners received Stalin Prizes for new machinery. A group of workers directed by A. V. Topchiyev received a Stalin Prize for inventing a coal combine for working small, steep coal seams, the first such combine to employ a pneumatic motor. Each combine does the work of 20 coal cutters. New machines for grading and drying coal developed by a group of engineers led by M. A. Bratslavsky are two to three times more productive than those they replace.

Soviet scientists developed many new strains of plants and animals in 1951, including new grain and oil-bearing plants (by V. P. Kuzmin), a sugar beet with higher sugar content (by A. L. Mazlumov and N. A. Savchenko) and a highly productive sunflower "Saratov-10" (by the laboratory of the V. K. Morozov Southeast U.S.S.R. Agricultural Research Institute).

Every year Stalin Prizes are awarded to a large number of leading workers and collective farmers for initiating new forms of socialist labor.

SOVIET SCIENCE SERVES THE PEOPLE. (By Academician A. Nesmeyanov, President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Pravda, March 13, p. 3. 3800 words. Condensed text:) ... The decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers published today on Stalin Prize awards for outstanding work in science shows the steady progress of Soviet science and its fruitful service to the people and demonstrates the purposeful, peaceful labor of Soviet scientists.

Outstanding works in the physical sciences were awarded Stalin Prizes. A Stalin Prize, first class, was awarded to N. V. Belov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for work on the atomic structure of crystals. Using an original method, N. V. Belov gave a fresh demonstration of the multiplicity of structures of natural silicates, corrected existing erroneous conceptions and brought complete order to this complex branch of mineralogy.

A first prize in physics was awarded posthumously to S. I. Vavilov, late President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for his works "The Microstructure of Light" and "The Eye and the Sun," published in 1950. The first of these books solves the major problem of establishing a new, independent branch of physics which the author calls "The Microstructure of Light."

S. I. Vavilov shows that ordinary optics (macro-optics) tacitly assumes that any source of light and any beam of light can be fully described in terms of three factors: power of light emission, spectrum and state of polarization. Micro-optics underlies macro-optics and differs from it in certain respects, in the same way that the thermodynamic theory of matter differs from the molecular theory. The microstructure of light is manifested in weak emissions of light, short periods of observation and small light sources.

Making use of his new concepts and particularly considering the source of light in relation to the means by which it is emitted, S. I. Vavilov succeeded in predicting and observing entirely new optical effects. ...

The theoretical and investigative work of Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences V. L. Levshin and his colleagues on

new luminous substances is closely related to S. I. Vavilov's ideas and research in the field of optics and opens the way to observation of invisible light rays.

Research in optics or by optical means is especially prominent among Stalin Prize winning works by Soviet scientists. Such is the work by Prof. Ye. A. Kirillov, who has employed delicate spectroscopic methods to discover the secrets of the process whereby a photographic image is registered that is invisible, prior to photographic developing. Such is the research by the astronomers A. B. Severny and E. R. Mustel, who used a highly perfected optical method to determine the nature of solar prominences, which incidentally have a direct effect on such terrestrial phenomena as radio disturbances. Included at least partially in this field is the work of Prof. V. N. Tsvetkov, who utilized the optical properties of a stream of high molecular-weight compounds in solution to study the nature of the compounds.

Stalin Prizes, first class, in chemistry were awarded to Academician I. I. Chernyayev and Prof. N. A. Preobrazhensky. Prof. N. A. Preobrazhensky has done extensive research on the artificial derivation of natural physiologically active and medicinal substances and of the compounds related to them in structure and effect. His research involves a number of alkaloids, and vitamins and provitamins of the carotene type. N. A. Preobrazhensky began his research more than 20 years ago by synthesizing an alkaloid of pilocarpine—research which is justly considered classic—and simplified and carried to technical perfection his synthesis of this major means of combating glaucoma, one of the most widespread causes of blindness. ...

In the U.S.S.R. synthetic rubber is produced mostly from butadiene, obtained through the S. V. Lebedev reaction. Various hypotheses have been advanced as to the mechanical processes involved in this remarkable reaction, but only Stalin Prize winning Prof. Yu. A. Gorin-Khast has succeeded in determining these processes reliably, making it possible to propose more practical control in obtaining butadiene and increasing its use. What is more, this has provided chemists with a number of new synthetic means of obtaining valuable dienes from alcohol, aldehydes and ketones. ...

Soviet mathematics and mechanical sciences rightly occupy a leading place in the scientific world ... The works of S. M. Nikolsky, senior research associate of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' V. A. Steklov Mathematics Institute, provide a theoretical basis for practical approximated mathematical analysis in the field of functions of a real variable, especially for approximated integration of differential equations.

In his works on the constructive theory of functions S. N. Mergelyan, senior research associate of the Armenian Republic Academy of Sciences, has completed the vast but only partially successful research which various mathematicians have done in this field of mathematics during the past 50 years. Like the work of Nikolsky, Mergelyan's research is the basis for approximations, this time in the field of functions of a complex variable. Both of these projects are of special importance in the work of large calculating machines.

In 1951 scientists working in various fields of the technical sciences solved many complicated problems posed by the ambitious construction of hydroelectric installations, the mechanization of agriculture and the progressive development of our industry. M. V. Potapov, Corresponding Member of the Belorussian Republic Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his outstanding research in the field of hydrotechny and hydraulics. M. V. Potapov is the originator of a new method for controlling streams of water and a method of artificial cross-circulation, and the author of the first systematic guide to the theory of flow control. Development of the new method of artificial cross-circulation is an outstanding achievement of Soviet science and one with a great future. This method makes it possible to direct the action of streams of water with relatively light and easily produced devices and to exert active control over such processes as the erosion of banks and stream beds, the silting of canals and river channels and the clogging of intake and reservoir installations with sediment. ...

Soviet geologists are doing much productive work in studying the mineral resources of our homeland, in revealing more and

more new stores of minerals providing the necessary raw materials for many branches of our industry. Data on paleontology plays a great helping role in geological work. Prof. I. A. Yefremov's work "Taphonomy and the Geological Record" (natural preservation of the bodies of land animals of the Paleozoic era) provides a new formulation of the question of using paleontological data in geology. The author's conclusions considerably alter previous paleontological concepts and are of great importance in determining the laws of distribution of useful minerals.

A. A. Izotov's work "Form and Dimensions of the Earth According to Contemporary Data" is of exceptional importance for cartography. A. A. Izotov is the pupil and close associate of the late F. N. Krasovsky, the outstanding Soviet scientist with whom he did much work on a new, more up-to-date and precise determination of the form of the earth. The dimensions of the terrestrial ellipsoid computed by A. A. Izotov and F. N. Krasovsky most accurately characterize the shape of the earth. A. A. Izotov's revision of Krasovsky's ellipsoid is accepted in all geodesic and cartographic work in the U.S.S.R. and a number of foreign countries.

In connection with the great construction projects of communism and the transformation of nature it becomes particularly important to take full account of the various species of our fauna and flora, the conditions of their habitat, their life and the prediction of the role of each under new environmental conditions.

The scientific work by Prof. G. Ya. Bei-Biyenko of the Leningrad Agricultural Institute and Senior Research Associate L. L. Mishchenko of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Zoological Institute entitled "Acrididae of the U.S.S.R. and Adjacent Countries" is the first exhaustive description in 45 years of these destructive insects which inhabit various parts of the tremendous territory of the U.S.S.R. and neighboring countries. The monograph includes much original material and is of vital importance to science and agriculture.

A group of staff members of the Moscow University headed by Prof. G. P. Dementyev was awarded a Stalin Prize for the major three-volume work "Birds of the Soviet Union."

The many-volume "Flora of the U.S.S.R." published by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences is of great importance. Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences B. K. Shishkin and Senior Research Associates of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Botanical Institute A. I. Poyarkova and S. V. Yuzepchuk have written a valuable monograph on plants in the Linaceae, pulse, Araliaceae, Cornaceae, Aceraceae and Umbelliferae families, and in addition take credit for discovering new species in these families. ...

Prof. B. N. Klovsky has made a detailed study of the mechanism of blood supply to the brain and has completed a general description of the brain's blood and capillary system, establishing the neuromatous mechanisms which control the lumen of the vessels of the brain and the distribution of blood to individual parts of the brain, thereby laying the groundwork for corrective interference with the normal blood supply of the brain in various pathological disturbances.

Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences N. I. Krasnogorsky, one of the oldest and most outstanding pupils of the great Pavlov, has spent 45 years elaborating upon Pavlov's ideas in the field of pediatrics. N. I. Krasnogorsky was the first to start from I. P. Pavlov's teachings in studying higher nervous activity in children. N. I. Krasnogorsky's works are of great practical importance for correct understanding of the upbringing of children and for determining the regime for school children and infants in medical institutions and sanatoriums.

Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences P. G. Kornev has made a profound study of problems of the pathology, diagnosis and healing of bone and joint tuberculosis. In his major work "Bone and Joint Tuberculosis" P. G. Kornev treats this pathological process as a disease of the entire organism, rather than of the bones and joints alone. He has evolved a new classification of various forms of the disease which now forms the basis for clinical research and principles of treatment. A complex system of treating bone and joint tuberculosis has been worked out under P. G. Kornev's guidance.

The work of Prof. V. A. Negovsky and his colleagues is of exceptional interest. By making a thorough study of the death

process and restoration of the functions of the central nervous system, respiration and blood circulation they have worked out simple and effective means of reviving the human organism in the last stages of life, at the point of death or after clinical death as a result of severe injuries, wounds, shock, extreme loss of blood, etc. V. A. Negovsky's methods consist of forcing the circulation of the patient's blood both intravenously and intra-arterially and of using special equipment for artificial respiration. Adding glucose and adrenalin and forcing the blood through the arteries assures rapid restoration of the activity of the cardiac muscles. Several persons have been brought back to life by Negovsky's method and are now in good health.

V. A. Negovsky's method is now being used more and more in medical institutions. In order to prevent unfounded hopes we add that this method is effective only within five to six minutes after clinical death, since afterward irreparable changes develop in the brain, changes which appear in some revived patients in the form, for example, of acutely deteriorated vision.

Our historians have written major works. The highest award went to Prof. V. I. Avdiyev's "History of the Ancient Orient," devoted to one of the basic problems in this field: the breakup of the tribal system and the origin from its remnants of the ancient slave states of Asia Minor, south and east Asia and northeast Africa.

Great scientific importance attaches to the work of N. N. Voronin, B. A. Rybakov, M. K. Karger, P. N. Tretyakov and D. S. Likhachev, staff members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, for their joint project entitled "A History of the Culture of Ancient Russia." This work, for the first time in our historiography, generalizes upon research into the history of Russian culture in the tenth to 13th centuries. The profound historical ties of Russian culture with the earlier culture of the Slavic tribes is clearly shown in this book. These ties were responsible for the rapid growth and the distinctive character and achievements of the culture of Kiev Russia. The culture of Russia during the period of feudal subdivision is shown in a new light. The cultural heritage of the Kiev state was disseminated during this period. In contrast to the old-fashioned notion of a "decline" in culture at the beginning of the "ap-panage period," this work shows the rapid progressive course of cultural development which was related to the deeper penetration of enlightenment to the masses.

The authors also discovered another process: the development of distinct local cultural traits at the same time that common Russian unity and cultural and economic ties were retained. Marxist-Leninist analysis of a vast amount of archeological data and written sources enabled the authors to expose the false cosmopolitan fabrications of bourgeois historiography concerning the allegedly immemorial cultural "backwardness" and dependent nature of the culture of the Slavic peoples, and to prove irrefutably the wealth and indigenous nature of the culture of ancient Rus and its role in the history of world culture.

Academician B. D. Grekov and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences A. Yu. Yakubovsky have for the first time written a history of the origin, life and fall of the Golden Horde.

The scientific work by J. P. Krastin, director of a division of the Latvian Republic Academy of Sciences' History and Material Culture Institute, entitled "The 1905 Revolution in Latvia," throws light on an important stage in the development of the revolutionary movement. The author has studied a wealth of archival and scholarly data and has demonstrated that the 1905-1907 revolution in Latvia was an integral part of the first Russian bourgeois-democratic revolution and did not differ from it in nature or motive forces, even though it had its own distinctive means and forms of struggle. ...

The large number of textbooks awarded Stalin Prizes attests to the increased pedagogical skill of our scholars and to increased successes in the training of cadres of the Soviet people's intelligentsia selflessly devoted to the cause of Lenin and Stalin. ...

DEPICT OUR SOVIET LIFE MORE COMPLETELY AND MORE VIVIDLY. (By K. Simonov, Assistant General Secretary of Union of Soviet Writers. Pravda, March 17, p. 2. 2500

words. Condensed text:) ... Prose literature in 1951 was in the forefront of our other literary genres. First, it would be well to mention two great works of an epic character which bear traits of the epic-novel: S. Zlobin's lengthy historical novel "Stepan Razin" and V. Lacis' novel "To the New Shore,"* which encompasses the life of the Latvian people over 30 years. These works were awarded a Stalin Prize, first class.

S. Zlobin's book is the fruit of many years of writing and of serious study of an epoch. The author knows his subject well; he has gone to the core of the events described. In the novel, the figure of Stepan Razin emerges forcefully and with artistic truth. The author has correctly depicted the Razin movement, showing that Stepan Razin was independent of the Cossacks and revealing the great influence upon Razin of his companion in arms, Vasily Us, who expressed the revolutionary mood of the peasantry. ...

V. Lacis' "To the New Shore" is valuable because it authentically shows the life of Latvian people and the Latvian peasantry in broad historical perspective. This life is shown in movement, in the victorious struggle of the new with the old.

The author graphically and convincingly portrays how the Latvian people thrust off the yoke of the bourgeoisie, their struggle with the kulaks and the building of collective farms. The novel depicts the best representatives of the Party, inflexible Communists like, for example Yan Lidum. ... Also authentically portrayed in the novel are the enemies, the kulaks; the strength of their resistance is not minimized, and at the same time their historical doom is clearly disclosed and, in the final analysis, their impotence in the face of the invincible new order. The figure of Aivar is especially interesting. In the formation of this character, Lacis shows how the revolutionary storm smashes kulak families, how people who yesterday imagined their homes to be inviolable confront this storm which invades these homes. The writer depicts how individual representatives of an alien class are swept up by the force of the revolution, find a path to the new order of things, and become enemies of that class from whose womb they came forth. ...

In 1951, Wanda Wasilewska completed her trilogy "Song Over the Waters" with her novel "The Rivers Burn." "The Rivers Burn" lovingly depicts Polish patriots fighting alongside the Soviet Army against fascism, building a new democratic Poland. In a warm and human manner the book tells of the fraternal friendship of ordinary Soviet people with the ordinary people—sons and daughters—of the Polish nation. This friendship and aid which the Soviet people gave to the Polish people manifested itself under the hard circumstances of war, during years of trial and deprivation. A powerful side of the novel is Wasilewska's relentless and wrathful portrayal of the filthy London emigre government with all of its cohorts—spies, killers and other scoundrels. These rogues are now once again showing their bestial faces, actively participating in the anti-Soviet racket raised by the American warmongers over the so-called Katyn affair.

O. Maltsev's "Yugoslav Tragedy" shows the whole gallery of the betrayers of the Yugoslav people. The novel's title corresponds accurately to its content. The book is especially valuable because it shows the betrayers of the Yugoslav people during that period of the war when, fearful of the people, they did not dare to unmask themselves, and on the surface feigned friendship with the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, they were already then serving the interests of English and American capitalists, to whom they had sold themselves out body and soul. Behind the backs of the people, they sold them out and in gangsterlike fashion wiped out those who wanted to expose them. The Yugoslav people themselves, the rank-and-file soldiers, the honest commanders in the partisan movement, are portrayed in the novel with great warmth and authenticity. The Yugoslav people were indeed overtaken by a tragedy—as the book brings out—but they will still get rid of the clique of despicable betrayers and murderers.

The brilliant pamphlets of the Ukrainian writer Yaroslav Galan bear the stamp of militancy and urgency. His pamphlets, taken as a whole, are an impassioned and merciless indictment

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 9, No. 7, p. 39 and No. 9, p. 35.

of the Vatican, of its cannibal policy of fomenting war, of its fierce hatred against the Soviet people and all freedom-loving peoples. Yaroslav Galan fell at his post: he was killed by emissaries of the Vatican and his killers have now been apprehended. But his book continues the fight against the enemies of peace and democracy.

A noteworthy new phenomenon of our literature is D. Yere-min's book "Storm Over Rome." This book is infused with heartfelt sympathy for the Italian laboring people, for the Italian workers and peasants. The book depicts their struggle for democratic rights and the constantly growing scope of this struggle. It conveys the hatred of ordinary Italians for the present American occupiers of Italy and the present anti-popular Italian government's kow-towing before Washington. The novel attests to the fruitful interest of our writers in the life of foreign peoples and their struggle for freedom, peace and democracy. Our reader warmly loves the common working people portrayed in the novel, his heart goes out to them, he sympathizes with their difficult life, wishes them victory, believes in them. Consequently, a book such as that of D. Yere-min is of great interest to him. However, the author, who did a good and useful thing in writing a lifelike and sincere book, ought to work over the novel and rectify a number of slight inaccuracies, mistakes in connection with his portrayal of the life and customs of Italy.

Heading the list of poetic works awarded Stalin Prizes is a collection of poems by Nikolai Tikhonov. "Two Streams" and "At the Second World Peace Congress" are pervaded with a burning love for the working people, for all fighters for peace, freedom and democracy no matter in what country they are, no matter where they are fighting for their ideals. The new verses of the poet give evidence of his growing artistic craftsmanship.

The same noble theme found in N. Tikhonov's verses occurs as one of the major themes throughout the books of the Lithuanian poet A. Ventslov, the Estonian poet Yu. Smul and the Ukrainian poet M. Nagnibed. ...

New evidence of the flourishing of his epic talent is found in two poetic legends by the outstanding Georgian poet G. Leonidze—"Bershoul" and "Portokhala." ... "The Year of My Birth" by the young Dagestan poet Rasul Gamzatov, talented and singular in its style, is an uncommon contribution to our poetry.

The following authors of books for children and young people were awarded Stalin Prizes: V. Belyayev for his trilogy "Old Fortress," N. Nosov for his tale "Vitya Maleyev at Home and at School" and V. Oseyeva for the tale "Vasek Trubachov and His Comrades."

For dramatic works in 1951 two Stalin Prizes, third class were awarded to Soviet authors: to the Irkutsk writer P. Malyarevsky for his historical play "Before the Storm," devoted to the Lena affair [shooting of workers at British-owned Lena goldfields April 4, 1912] and to the Uzbek playwright A. Kakhkhar for his comedy "New Land," which combines the comedy genre with warm humor to show the human conflicts which arise in connection with carrying out a great and original idea: the wresting of more and more new lands from the desert.

No first or second class Stalin Prizes were awarded for dramaturgy this year. The fact that only two plays received third prizes indicates that all is not well in our dramaturgy.* This is perfectly obvious. Few new Soviet plays were shown during the past season, and most of those that were can by no means be considered achievements of Soviet dramaturgy, which is certainly capable of far greater things.

This unsatisfactory situation has come about primarily because of an unsound creative practice among many of our playwrights, who have in recent years developed—not without assistance from the critics—the false no-conflict "theory." The result has been the appearance of a number of plays from which conflicts which actually exist in life are totally missing, of plays whose plots are not similar to life because they are plucked out of a hat rather than created through the study of life.

* [For a more detailed criticism of Soviet drama see "Unsatisfactory Productions and Lack of Plays," Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 8, pp. 7-10.]

In our Soviet reality, where new things win through every day and every hour and where there is so much beauty, there are at the same time negative phenomena, shady aspects, bad and fraudulent people whom we combat in the course of life. Not to show these negative personages and the struggle waged against them is to commit a sin against truth in art, to circumvent bad things instead of rooting them out.

Our life offers material for criticism, for ridicule and for castigation through comedy and satire. There are conflicts, and they must be reflected in dramaturgy; there are negative types and they must find their place on the boards. It is time to end the situation wherein critics and certain playwrights have sought to gloss over the contradictions in life, have attacked every negative character in every play and have declared his existence in plays a distortion of Soviet reality.

Such criticism has nothing in common with concern for the correct development of Soviet dramaturgy, with correct criticism of shortcomings in plays which really do distort Soviet reality and in which the negative characters have been blown up out of all proportion, have claimed most attention and have been depicted, contrary to life, as more interesting and significant than the positive figures surrounding them. ...

It is of particular importance that Stalin Prizes for outstanding works of prose and dramaturgy were awarded this year to foreign writers whose creative work has been a valuable contribution to the fight for peace. Singled out for Stalin Prizes, published in Soviet journals and being published in book form were: "Sun Over Sangan River," by the Chinese authoress Ting Ling; "The First Blow," by the French prose writer André Steele; "Hurricane," by the Chinese writer Chou Li-po; "Beneath the Canopy of Freedom," by the Hungarian writer Tamas Atsel; "Reconciliation," by the Hungarian writer Sandor Nagy, and the play "Gray-Haired Girl," by the Chinese playwrights Hei Ching-chi and Ting Ni. ...

FOR IDEOLOGICAL CONTENT AND CRAFTSMANSHIP IN MUSIC. (By Tikhon Khrennikov, General Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Composers. Pravda, March 17, p. 2. 1700 words. Condensed text:) In 1951 music was enriched by important compositions which attest to the unswerving progress of Soviet music along the path of realism and national consciousness. ... It is especially pleasing to note that young composers occupy a prominent place alongside representatives of the older generation in the list of Stalin Prize winners.

"Song of Freedom," the opera by the Estonian composer E. Kapp, has been awarded a Stalin Prize, second class. The principal theme is that of an outstanding poet-patriot, a relentless warrior against fascism. ...

D. Shostakovich's new composition—ten choral poems—is distinguished by its deeply ideological concept. Utilizing the verses of Russian revolutionary poets who were contemporaries of the great events of 1905, the composer realistically recreated in the musical arrangement of the many parts of this cycle the spirit of the old revolutionary songs.

M. Ashrafi's "Song of Happiness" is a cantata of great interest...by the talented Uzbek composer...

Of major significance is Yu. Levitin's oratorio "Fires on the Volga," the first major musical production consecrated to the great construction projects of communism. ...

The best symphonic pieces now honored by Stalin Prizes are program works; they are distinguished by their realism. Such are A. Shtogarenko's symphonic suite "In Memory of Lesya Ukrainka" and the Turkmenian composer V. Mukhatov's "My Country." ...

Other important contributions to symphonic program music are A. Mazayev's symphonic poems "Men of Krasnodon," and A. Gadzhiyev's "For Peace." ...

Singled out for Stalin Prizes also were concert instrumental works. Young Georgian composer O. Taktakishvili's piano concerto with its great artistic merits give cause for pride. ...

A Stalin Prize was awarded to Yu. Shaporin for ballads based on the verses of Russian classical and Soviet poets. ...

The awarding of Stalin Prizes to Yu. Shaporin and Yu. Kochurov for ballads based on the verses of Russian poets reminds us of the great importance of this genre, still insufficiently developed by Soviet composers.

Among the vocal works singled out was A. Satyan's

vocal-symphonic suite "Songs of the Ararat Valley." ...

In the realm of lyrical music, Stalin Prizes were awarded to composer V. Bely for his very popular song "In Defense of Peace," and for an expressive new ballad, "Alexander Matrosov," and to the Chuvash composer F. Lukin for his poetic songs on the life of the Soviet people.

For the first time a Stalin Prize was awarded for songs for children: M. Starokadomsky was given recognition for his songs, which are very popular among Soviet children. ...

However, during the past year not one music composition was awarded a Stalin Prize, first class, and certain conclusions necessarily follow from this fact. It reflects the constantly growing demands made by the Soviet people on our art. Soviet music does not yet satisfy the spiritual demands of the people, who want composers to overcome completely the lagging of Soviet music behind the vital tasks of present-day life, to create a wealth of musical culture, to reach a decisive turn in the realm of operatic art. The few individual successes in this genre are clearly not enough. Up to now only a few Soviet operas have been included in the theater repertoire.

A most important task of composers is to create classical Soviet operas which honestly and inspiringly tell about the people of the Stalin epoch, the builders of communism.

The well-known successes of Soviet composers in the sphere of symphonic program music attest to the possibility of a blossoming in this genre... The still unvanquished influence of abstract musical thought is exerting a negative influence. Composers evince a certain timidity toward themes of a vital and important nature...

Cantatas and oratorios by their very nature are called on to personify the monumental images of our reality. However, the one-sided attraction for grand-scale form has led several authors into serious errors. ...

Not only major vocal works but also songs devoted to socialist labor are at times abstract; one has the feeling that the composers have failed to observe the life about them. ...

The activity of Soviet performers—constant propagandists for the best productions of classical, national and Soviet music—has been characterized by noteworthy successes. ... Heading the list of performers awarded 1951 Stalin Prizes is the collective of the Pyatnitsky State Russian Folk Chorus and the U.S.S.R. State Folk Dance Ensemble. ...

Stalin Prizes were awarded to outstanding representatives of Ukrainian musical culture—to the singer B. Gmyra and the Conductor N. Rakhin. ...

Among the new Stalin Prize winners quite a few represent various genres of Soviet performer's art. P. Necheporenko is a masterful performer on the Russian folk instrument, the balalaika... The Georgian Republic State Quartet (B. Chiaureli, G. Khatiashvili, A. Begalishvili, and G. Barnabishvili) is known as a talented propagandist of classical and Soviet chamber music. Well known in our country is A. Nasyrova, gifted performer of Tadzhik folk dances, D. Shafran, one of the best of Soviet cellists, whose art is infused with delicate artistic taste and genuine poetry, I. Batalbekova, foremost performer of Dagestan folk songs and works of Russian classical and Soviet music. ...

(Editorial)—TOWARD NEW SUCCESSES IN THE LITERATURE OF SOCIALIST REALISM! (Literaturnaya gazeta, March 15, p. 1. 2400 words. Condensed text:) ... The best books of the past year have the qualities of broad epic narration, which embraces many human fates and characters and creates realistically complete and rich pictures of the people's triumphant struggle for their happiness. Successes in development of the epic form have resulted from the demands made by the leading theme in Soviet literature: the life and struggle of the people, shown in its major stages and most crucial moments. ...

The struggle of the peoples of the world for freedom and independence, for peace and friendship among peoples, is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for Soviet writers. Soviet poetry is in the front lines of the fight for peace. The poet N. Tikhonov speaks with pain and anger in the cycle "Two Streams" about the fate of the people of distant Pakistan, who suffer under the twofold yoke of their own and of American and British enslavers...

In reactionary bourgeois literature the historical novel is a favorite means of distorting history, maligning the great movements of the masses and belittling the leaders of this movement. Soviet writers, armed with the Marxist viewpoint, are creating authentic pictures of the past, depicting in particular the struggle of the masses for liberty. S. Zlobin's talented and original book "Stepan Razin" justly takes its place among the best works in the historical genre. ...

The historical essay has become a full-fledged and popular genre in Soviet literature. An acute sense of contemporaneity and the ability to select the most pertinent facts and to elevate them to important generalizations in their descriptions are properties of the Stalin Prize winning essays of V. Poltoratsky.

Children's literature is an integral part of our literature as a whole. N. Nosov's stories "Vitya Maleyev at School and at Home," V. Oseyeva's "Vasyok Trubachev and His Comrades" and V. Belyayev's trilogy "The Old Fortress" attest to new successes in children's literature.

Among the works granted Stalin Prizes for 1951 are two monographs on outstanding masters of Soviet culture. N. Gorchakov's book "Lessons in Directing From K. S. Stanislavsky" and B. Brainina's "Konstantin Fedin" provide thorough and serious illumination of the creative path of the inspired director K. Stanislavsky and one of the most talented of writers, K. Fedin. The creative achievements of Soviet literature and art demand similar monographs to aid in the successful development of our art.

Noting the achievements of our literature, we are heartened by the growing craftsmanship of Soviet writers. Originality and the development of classical traditions are integral parts of the art of socialist realism. ...

The Stalin Prize awards always lead us to think about what remains to be done to make these successes still more significant. ... All attempts to be less exacting, to make concessions to one writer or another for any consideration whatsoever, will not benefit literature. Premature and unduly high evaluations can only shut off further prospects for the writer's development and give birth to fatal complacency.

As in previous years, one of the major themes of our literature is that of the working class. Several works have appeared in recent years whose heroes are worker-innovators. In their great majority, however, these works do not at all reach the high general level of our literature. This is because, in portraying workers, the writers are not always able to reveal their heroes in the entirety of their spiritual interests, their personal lives and their surroundings. However, the entire course of development of our literature shows that those artists have been successful in depicting the working class who, in full conformity with the truth of life, have portrayed the Soviet worker in continuous contact with all phases of activity, showing him as the leading and determining force in the country's general progress. ...

Can it be said, however, that our writers are employing all types of weapons in the arsenal of literature with equal success? No, so far this is not the case. The militant genre of satire lags seriously behind the demands of life. We cannot name significant satirical works recently written which have employed the weapon of merciless laughter to stigmatize vestiges of the past in the consciousness of the people, which have branded all that is backward and alien, all that still presents an obstacle in our path.

"We need our Gogols and Shchedrins!" Pravda wrote in an editorial devoted to the centenary of Gogol's death. To take up satire as one of our weapons is an important task of Soviet men of letters.

Our literature, revealing the triumphant forces of communist principles, must be merciless in exposing vestiges of the past, in boldly depicting those who harbor such vestiges. Only unintelligent people can put obstacles in the way of the pointed unmasking of negative phenomena in books, on the stage and in motion pictures. It is impermissible that these people should conceal their shortsighted timidity with "theoretical" arguments about the absence of conflicts in our life. The evil of such arguments has shown itself with particular force in the field of dramaturgy, where the disarming "theory" of "drama without conflict" has become a serious obstacle to the work of playwrights and theaters.

In noting the successes of Soviet literature today we cannot pass over in silence the lag—still not overcome—in literary criticism. This lag in criticism is due above all to the fact that many critics, armed with insufficient knowledge of life and not studying life, are guided in their judgments not by the truth of life or by a profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism but by invented dogmas and conventions.

The demand for a profound study of life in its development and movement is an obligatory one for all writers, including literary critics.

This year for the first time outstanding works by progressive foreign men of letters—published in the Soviet press—have, together with works by Soviet writers, been awarded Stalin Prizes. This logical and significant event attests to the spread of friendly ties of our literature and to the significant successes of our foreign friends, whose works are inspired by the great ideas of the struggle for peace and democracy.

While reactionary bourgeois writers, having betrayed the traditions of their national literatures, are profaning their native tongues with works written according to American standards, the progressive writers of the West are continuing and developing the great traditions of realist art. ...

Inspired by the ideas of communism, by the concern of the Party and of Comrade Stalin, our writers will create new works to glorify the Soviet people in their work to build communism and to lead in the struggle of all progressive mankind for peace and friendship among peoples.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS ON AWARDING OF STALIN PRIZES FOR 1951. (Izvestia, March 16, p. 3. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—Paris evening newspapers published a report on the Stalin Prize awards for outstanding works in the field of science, invention, literature and the arts for 1951. The newspaper *Ce Soir* carried a picture and short life sketch on its front page of the French progressive writer André Steele, awarded a Stalin Prize, second class, for the novel "The First Blow."

The newspapers *Monde*, *Paris Presse-Intransigeant* also note that among the winners of 1951 Stalin Prizes is the French progressive André Steele.

(Editorial)—**TOWARD NEW SUCCESSES OF LITERATURE AND ART.** (Pravda, March 15, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) The annual awarding of Stalin Prizes for outstanding works in literature and the arts is a major event in the life of the Soviet Union. ... The appearance of many new names, the creative growth of talented youth, and the further development of the literature and art of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are characteristic features of the past year.

Soviet writers achieved major successes last year in painting broad, epic pictures of the people's life. S. Zlobin's novel "Stepan Razin," which received a Stalin Prize, first class, convincingly reveals the distinctive features of the Razin movement. The writer studied his subject and historical material well and penetrated deeply into the meaning of the events he depicts. He has realistically recreated in artistic forms the motive forces of the Stepan Razin uprising, the social basis of the movement and the historical figures who lived and acted at that time. The novel is written in rich, graphic language.

A Stalin Prize, first class, was also awarded to V. Lacis for his novel "To the New Shore." The chief merit of this work lies in the fact that the Latvian people, the common working people who are creating a new life, are the real heroes. In his book the writer truthfully depicts the period of transition from the bourgeois-nationalist regime in Latvia to Soviet institutions, from the private peasant economy to the collective farm system in the countryside. V. Lacis, as a good judge of life and a great artist, has shown the development of reality in the sharp struggle of the new against the old, in the shattering of old institutions and principles, of old ways and customs, and has represented the people's movement of the Latvian peasantry toward the collective farm system. ...

New, striking evidence of the strengthening ties between our culture and the progressive cultures of foreign countries is the significant fact that this year Stalin Prizes were awarded to writers of China, Hungary and France whose works have been published in the U.S.S.R. in Russian translation. The Chinese

writers Ting Ling, Chou Li-po, Hei Ching-chi, and Ting Ni, the Hungarian prose-writers Tamas Atsel and Sandor Nagy and the French writer André Steele give truthful accounts of the life of the working people of their countries, of the struggle for the freedom and happiness of peoples. ...

In marking today the outstanding achievements of Soviet writers and artists, it cannot go unmentioned that the Communist Party and Soviet people are putting before literature and art the tasks of representing ever more profoundly the developmental processes in Soviet life, and are calling for bold formulation of vital questions of the present day, for the raising of all our literature, art and criticism to a new, higher stage.

The art of socialist realism is called upon to examine thoroughly the phenomena of life, to depict truthfully all the richness of the thoughts and feelings of Soviet man, and to reveal life in all its variety, in the struggle of the new against the old. In asserting the beauty and grandeur of socialist life, the writer, dramatist, painter and critic must show all the truth of life, and not conceal it.

The Soviet system has educated generations of outstanding people—active builders of a communist society. However, we still meet fraudulent people, negative types. It is necessary to expose them through satirical portrayals. One must not approach the phenomena of life in a superficial, sketchy manner; one must see and reveal actual conditions.

This demand has special significance for dramatists. There are obviously not enough good contemporary plays in the repertoire of the drama theaters. The dramatists have studied life poorly—not without the aid of certain critics—the no-conflict "theory" has arisen in their midst, which has led at times to deviation from the truth of life, to an inability to show the phenomena of life realistically.

Important themes of our day have not found full artistic reflection in literature and art. The great construction projects of communism, the labor of advanced workers and collective farmers, the development of Soviet science and the growth of material and spiritual culture in the land of socialism, offer artists infinite scope for creative work. These noble themes have not yet been adequately embodied in art. We still have few works of literature and art showing the new way of life of our country's working people and their new spiritual aspect.

Our artists and architects are greatly indebted to the Soviet people. They must be more exacting in their creative work, study life profoundly and struggle persistently and constantly for high artistic craftsmanship. ...

FESTIVAL OF SOVIET ART. (By N. Bepalov, Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts. Pravda, March 18, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) ... The successes of Soviet theater art would be incomparably greater if all theaters were more exacting and responsible in their attitude toward the important matter of building the contemporary repertoire, of creating good plays on the present-day life of our people. ... The lag of dramaturgy behind the great demands made on art by the Party is having a negative influence on the work of our theaters. However, the theaters and the Committee on Affairs of the Arts have not given serious aid to the playwrights in overcoming vital shortcomings in their work. They have accepted uncritically plays in which the authors have attempted to depict the lives of Soviet citizens without contradictions and conflicts, in which the authors have not exposed the stagnant and backward elements which are still encountered in life and which thwart the struggle against vestiges of capitalism in the minds of the people.

Instead of setting the dramatists right when producing such plays, some theaters have intensified their mistakes, for some reason considering the portrayal of negative elements on the Soviet stage "nontypical." The major task of our dramatists is to show boldness in exposing and ridiculing everything negative, backward and petty that stands in the way of Soviet man. ...

Despite certain successes, the opera theaters are still greatly indebted to the people. The awards received must inspire them, and the composers as well, to create valid, highly artistic operas and ballets devoted to the life of Soviet man.

Stalin Prizes were also awarded to a group of creative workers for outstanding successes in concert performances.

Among them were the directors and artists of the country's two most popular groups: the Pyatnitsky State Russian Folk Chorus and the U.S.S.R. State Dance Ensemble.

A Stalin Prize, first class, was earned and justly bestowed on the artist Yu. Neprintsev's picture "Rest After the Battle" (based on A. Tvardovsky's poem "Vasily Terkin"). ... The picture "Session of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences," by the artists A. Gritsai, V. Yefanov, L. Kotlyarov, K. Maximov, B. Stavitsky, P. Sudakov and B. Shcherbakov was awarded a third prize.

However, the fact that Stalin Prizes were awarded for only two paintings indicates the lag in this sphere of art. Our pictorial art could be much more successful if our artists worked more resolutely to overcome major shortcomings in their work. Many of the pictures exhibited at the All-Soviet Art Exhibition clearly showed traces of haste and lack of polish, while others were exhibited in obviously incomplete form. A major shortcoming in the work of many artists is the fact that they study reality only superficially, that they do not know how to select that which is most typical and characteristic from what they have seen in life or how to embody the character of Soviet man. All this is reflected in their work, which often lacks content and contains figures which are schematic, monotonous and spiritually insignificant. Such works are usually dull and incapable of satisfying the spectator, of arousing in him a feeling of joy or displeasure. They leave him indifferent. ...

The Party calls upon all workers in literature and the arts to improve their craftsmanship and to create new works of high ideological content, works worthy of the great Soviet people.

TOWARD NEW SUCCESSES IN SOVIET CINEMATOGRAPHY.

(By I. Bolshakov, U.S.S.R. Minister of Cinematography. Pravda, March 18, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) ... The year 1951 saw the appearance of a number of new feature and documentary films which were outstanding in their profound ideological content and great artistic craftsmanship. ... The theme of contemporaneity—portrayal of the lives and labor exploits of Soviet citizens, builders of communism—continues to take the leading place in the work of scenario writers, directors and actors. This is due to the very nature of socialist cinematography...

Masters of Soviet cinematography are also doing successful work in the field of adventure films, as can be seen from the new film "In Days of Peace," directed by V. Braun and dealing with the daily life of sailors in the glorious Soviet Navy, staunch guardians of the peaceful endeavor of Soviet citizens. ...

Among new documentary films is "Soviet Whalers." ... Stalin Prizes were also awarded for the best films in the series of color documentary films on the Union and autonomous republics... This year Soviet cinematography has completed the major part of the work on films about the Union and autonomous republics. However, the series is far from uniform. Alongside successful Stalin Prize films are pictures which are weak and monotonous. They are long drawn out, poorly composed, have many inexpressive sequences and do not convey the distinctive national traits of each republic to the full extent.

Soviet audiences, especially those made up of collective farmers, enjoy the color series "Agricultural News," which skillfully propagandizes the achievements of socialist agriculture. Directors S. Chulkov, I. Svistunov and L. Antonov, and cameramen L. Aristakesov and V. Pakhomov received Stalin Prizes for 12 installments of "Agricultural News" for 1951.

The awarding of Stalin Prizes to a large group of film workers puts on all workers connected with cinematography the obligation of working still better, still more productively. We have every opportunity for creating a greater number of high-grade, highly artistic films. However, the lack of good scenarios hampers our work.

We have few good scenarios because many motion picture script writers are still studying reality weakly, are avoiding the task of showing keen life conflicts. Some motion picture writers are inclined to think that in Soviet reality there are no contradictions, no negative types preventing our advance. The "no-conflict" theory has resulted in scenarios which are devoid of subject development, which are episodic in form, and which fail to reflect the advance of life. They lack clearly-delineated positive characters, and the negative characters are not exposed as they should be. Meanwhile, motion picture art offers broad opportunities for thorough portrayal of acute life conflicts, of the struggle between old and the new, of victory of what is the progressive and advanced over what is backward and stagnant.

It was precisely when film writers attempted to show our life in all its fullness and diversity, when the irreconcilable struggle between the advanced and the backward became the basis of the conflict, that they achieved deserved successes with the audiences and created genuinely artistic works of high ideological content which continue to this day to stir millions of people.

A fundamental shortcoming of film scenarios about workers and collective farmers is that they show a one-sided view of their life. To read some scenarios one might think that the entire life of the worker takes place in the plant, among his machines, while the life of the peasants is entirely confined to the fields and to farm machinery. For some reason many authors avoid showing the personal life of the workers and farmers, their varied spiritual requirements and interests. This one-sidedness lowers the ideological and artistic value of our pictures and makes them monotonous and dull.

The scenarios of motion picture comedies are very poorly prepared. The film scenario schedule worked out by the Ministry of Cinematography and Union of Soviet Writers for 1952-1953 provides for only a few comedies.

The writers of many unsuccessful motion picture comedies have attempted to look for the amusing in the conduct of our positive heroes rather than in the negative phenomena of our life. Putting them in a purposely "funny" or even ridiculous situation, they have hoped to evoke the laughter of the audience. It is quite obvious that such false, artificial comedy situations have nothing in common with the truth of life.

Recently some film masters have shown an incorrect proclivity for prolonging their films artificially. It has become the fashion, for example, to make feature films in two parts and to release full-length documentaries. Such artificial prolongation of pictures detracts from the subject matter and leads to lack of cohesion in composition. The action in feature films must unfold dynamically and with excitement. This is one of the rules of film art, and he who breaks it inevitably fails. Artificial prolongation and padding of films must be resolutely combated.

Soviet films are very popular abroad. Every year hundreds of millions of people see them in foreign countries. Soviet films were very successfully shown at the recent international film festival in India. Soviet cinematography exerts a tremendous influence on the development of cinematography in the people's democracies, the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic. ...

Pravda's Picture of Columbia University

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. (By Staff Correspondents I. Filippov and Ye. Litoshko. Pravda, April 10, p. 4. Complete text:) New York—At a distance from the center of New York, where Broadway loses the blinding glitter of advertisements, spread the massive red buildings of Columbia University.

"This is one of the greatest temples of knowledge in the U.S.A.," our guide pronounced magniloquently.

"Columbia," as New Yorkers usually call this university, is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the United States. But one has only to acquaint himself with the present-day life of the university to banish instantly the illusion of "a temple of knowledge."

"Our university," an administrative official of the "temple of knowledge" told us, "is just as much a private enterprise as is, let us say, a steel corporation. There steel of various types is produced; we produce specialists of various kinds."

It is no accident that among Americans the opinion has long become firmly rooted that Columbia is the "university of the House of Morgan." This description is justified not only by the university's resemblance to a large private capitalist enterprise but also by the generally known fact that Columbia, like many other higher educational institutions in the U.S.A., is under the direct control of Wall Street magnates.

"What are the functions of the university's board of trustees?" we asked Prof. Ackerman, who heads Columbia University's School of Journalism.

After brief reflection the professor answered:

"It has the final say on everything."

The prerogatives and power of the university's so-called trustees are indeed unlimited. Written into the university statutes, called the Charter of Columbia University, is this: "The trustees***shall forever have full power in the area of direction and guidance of the entire course of study***They shall select the president of the university***appoint professors and teachers***"

Who are the people invested with such authority?

Among the trustees of Columbia University there is not one scholar or educator. All of them are representatives of monopoly capital. Here are their names: Walter Sammis, president of an electrical company, the Ohio Edison Company; John Jackson, chairman of the board of directors of the American Viscose Corp, Adrian Massie, Vice-President of The New York Trust Co. bank; Thomas Parkinson, president of an insurance firm, Equitable Life Insurance Society; Thomas Watson, president of the large International Business Machines Corporation.

To their names should be added such representatives of Wall Street as Marcellus Hartley Dodge, son-in-law of the oil king Rockefeller and chairman of the board of directors of an arms concern, the Remington Arms Co.; George Harrison, president of a very large insurance company, the New York Life Insurance Co.; Douglas Black, president of the Doubleday & Co. publishing firm; Sulzberger, owner of The New York Times.

Such are the bosses of Columbia University. They direct all the university's activity and see that it serves the interests of the monopolists.

At the entrance to the university library we saw a large portrait of Gen. Eisenhower. The general is shown in attire that is not customary for him. In place of the military cap and full-dress uniform of a general, he is wearing the mortarboard and from his shoulders hangs a doctoral gown. Though Gen. Eisenhower has been in Europe a long time now, he is nevertheless still called President of Columbia University. When the Columbia University board of trustees appointed Eisenhower president in 1948, he stated: "I do not think I have made any contribution in the area of knowledge and education." The dismal general's confession was fully justified.

It is indeed difficult to imagine a person farther removed from learning than Eisenhower. Robert Allen and William

Shannon, authors of the sensational book "The Truman Merry-Go-Round," cite this incident. When Gen. Eisenhower became head of Columbia University, his friends gave him a book. "Thank you," he replied. "I'll try to read it through. To tell the truth, I haven't read a book for the last nine years."

It is perfectly clear that in nominating Eisenhower for the post of the university president the bosses of Columbia University were concerned least of all with the interests of knowledge. They needed a faithful executor of Wall Street's will. The New York Times commented with undisguised approval on the Columbia University president's first steps: "He threatened immediate dismissal of any teacher who undertakes to propagandize a philosophy hostile to the free enterprise system."

As for Eisenhower's relationship with the students, it was promptly placed on a purely war footing. In his very first address to the university students Eisenhower called them "my soldiers." One New York newspaper noted: "This address, in which Eisenhower stressed the necessity for 'blood, sacrifice and death' [blood, sweat and tears?] was more like a call to draftees than to students."

The process of militarizing Columbia University assumed broad scope with Eisenhower's arrival. Like other American institutions of higher learning, Columbia University is preparing cadres for the U.S. armed forces on a wide scale. Scientific research in the university has been put in the service of war preparations. Columbia University receives \$1,000,000 annually from the U.S. government in War Department orders for research, it was reported in a 1950 symposium called "Militarization in Education." The volume of military research has now increased sharply.

Suffice it to say that Columbia University's military research appropriations from the government alone total more than \$4,000,000 this year. This figure, according to the student newspaper, is clearly incomplete, since the greater part of the research carried on at the university is secret. For example, according to this same paper, all research in the field of atomic energy and applied military medicine is in the secret category.

There is another interesting detail that characterizes this university. There has been a so-called "Russian Institute" at Columbia University since 1946. The "learned men" in the "Russian Institute" are not at all interested in unbiased and truthful study of the Soviet Union's life, its politics, economy and culture. This institute is entirely occupied with training military and diplomatic intelligence officers for various U.S. government agencies. The overwhelming majority of the students in the "Russian Institute" are State Department officials, cadets from the West Point military school and cadets of the naval academy. At the head of the "Russian Institute" stand arch reactionaries such as Mosely, Robinson and Simmons, who are systematically poisoning the students' minds with slander about the Soviet Union. The activity of the so-called "Russian Institute" alone speaks quite eloquently of the lines along which training is conducted at Columbia University.

"What are the problems that are on the minds of the students of your university today?" we asked a group of youths crowded in the small editorial office of the university newspaper.

"I think I would be stating the general opinion if I said 'will there be war or peace?'" answered one of the students.

"Take me, for example. In a year I will finish college. I dreamed of using the knowledge I have acquired. But now I have only the prospect of joining the army."

Our interviewees emphasized that an increasing number of students are beginning to think about where the present aggressive policy of the U.S. ruling circles is taking the country. Not long ago one of the student organizations at Columbia University invited the progressive writer Howard Fast to

(Continued on Page 45)

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

SESSION OF U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda, March 16, p. 4, 2300 words; Izvestia, 2100 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The second session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, called in accord with the Jan. 11, 1952, resolution of the sixth session of the General Assembly, was held March 15.

Included in the agenda of the commission are: consideration of the organization of the commission's work in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution regarding the establishment of this commission and the Assembly's resolution calling on the commission to consider the U.S.S.R. delegation's proposals at the sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of prohibiting atomic weapons and reducing armaments.

Opening the session of the commission, the chairman—Canadian representative Johnson—declared that the commission was confronted with a difficult problem and that therefore, in his opinion, the peoples of the world should not expect too much of the commission and should not expect it to make rapid decisions.

The first to speak was U.S. representative Cohen, who presented for the commission's consideration the U.S. delegation's proposal for the plan of the commission's work. As in previous proposals made by the U.S. delegation at various times in the Atomic Energy Commission and in the Conventional Armaments Commission, the "plan of work" proposed by the U.S. delegation covered only "disclosure and verification" of information relating to armaments and armed forces. In the American "work plan" for the commission, the question of banning atomic weapons and reducing armaments is completely ignored. It is clear from this plan that the U.S. government is trying as before to substitute the collection of information on armaments and armed forces for the banning of atomic weapons and the reduction of armaments. It must be noted that in presenting this plan Cohen went to great lengths not to deal with the question of reducing armaments and armed forces and did not say a word about the necessity of banning atomic weapons and establishing a strict international control to enforce this ban.

Soviet representative Ya. A. Malik, who spoke next, declared that the Soviet delegation would study the work plan presented by the Americans and would introduce its own proposals in the next few days. However, Malik said, for a better clarification of the substance of the American plan and the proposals contained in it the Soviet delegation would like to put the following question to the American delegate: "Of course, all states must give the Disarmament Commission complete information on existing arms when this is required. When a principled decision is adopted on the reduction of armaments and the banning of weapons of mass destruction, not a single state will refuse to give such information. Therefore, it is important to know whether the American representatives intend to support the proposal for the reduction of armaments and the banning of weapons of mass destruction inasmuch as the adoption of such a decision will immediately make it possible to receive complete information on the armaments of all states."

Malik declared that during the entire course of the U.N. bodies' consideration of the question of the banning of atomic weapons and the reduction of armaments the United States consistently pursued one aim: to gain information on the armaments and armed forces of other states and, at the same time, to keep information about its own atomic weapons secret and to prevent by any means the adoption of the Soviet proposals for the banning of atomic weapons, the establishment of strict international control to enforce this ban and a substantial reduction of armaments and armed forces.

At present, Malik noted, the work plan proposed by the U.S. delegate also makes the collecting of information and verification of this information a primary issue. This is obviously being done so that the question of reducing armaments and banning atomic weapons will be buried in talk on the collection of information; it is being done also in order to prevent any decisions being taken on this question, which is of great significance to the cause of strengthening peace. This is the present policy of

the United States of America, which bears the main responsibility for the present arms race in many countries and for the ever new aggressive acts against the peoples who are defending their national independence and freedom.

U.S. representative Cohen evaded a direct answer to the Soviet representative's question, saying that the question put by Malik touched on matters of substance which do not come under the work plan proposed by the American delegation.

Journalist circles have noted in connection with Cohen's statement that by such a clumsy explanation the U.S. representative himself exposed the true aims of the American work plan, which completely passes over the question of banning atomic weapons and reducing armaments. ...

Soviet representative Ya. A. Malik again took the floor and put two further questions to the U.S. representative.

Malik declared that, as is well known, Secretary of State Acheson made a statement March 12. He slanderously attacked the Soviet Union, attempting to justify the present U.S. policy of the arms race and the policy of aggression by speaking of an alleged threat from the Soviet Union and its armed forces.

The whole world knows, Malik said, that this is a lie, a slander against the Soviet Union, because the Soviet Union has threatened no one and is threatening no one. ...

Malik declared that it might have been possible not to pay attention to Acheson's statement, for it is not new and not original. But attention must be paid to it since it was made on the eve of the beginning of the Disarmament Commission's work. It was intended to cover up the U.S. ruling circles' reluctance to seek a serious solution to the question of reducing armaments and banning atomic weapons.

Acheson's statement leaves no doubt on this score. Acheson wishes to justify the arms race by alleging the existence of large armies in the Soviet Union. In reality the large armies exist not in the Soviet Union but in the United States and the aggressive Atlantic bloc headed by the United States. According to incomplete official figures, the armed forces of the United States are at present approaching 3,500,000, not counting 2,000,000 in various reserve units and National Guard units.

The size of the armed forces of the three powers alone—the United States, Britain and France—the three powers which have united in an aggressive bloc, today exceeds by several times the total of their armed forces before the second world war in 1939 and exceeds by more than twice the total number of armed forces of the Soviet Union. ...

In connection with the above-mentioned statement by Acheson and in connection with the plan proposed today in the Disarmament Commission, I put the following question to the U.S. representative:

How are we to understand the extremely contradictory statement of Acheson: "It is perfectly fitting to speak of the reduction of armaments at the present moment of international tension when we are still working hard to increase our military power," since Acheson advocates the reduction of armaments in words while in deeds he demands a further increase of military power. Inasmuch as Acheson wishes to justify the arms race and, in particular, the colossal increase of armaments in the United States by the alleged existence of large armies in the Soviet Union while the Soviet Union proposes that a decision be adopted without delay on the reduction of the armaments of the five great powers and for banning weapons of mass destruction, why not start the Disarmament Commission's work with adopting a decision on the substantial reduction of armaments and, first of all, the armaments of the five great powers?

The U.S. representative refused to answer this question under the alleged pretext that the answer to this question was contained in his statement of March 15 at the Commission's session.

Then the Soviet representative again took the floor. ...

I pass on to my third question, Ya. A. Malik said. I wish to call the commission's attention to the following circumstance. World public opinion has at present fixed its attention on the question of the American forces' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China. This is arousing the legitimate indignation of all honest people throughout the world. In view of the tremendous significance of this question, I put the following question to the U.S. representative and the commission: "Inasmuch as the Disarmament Commission cannot bypass topical questions relating to the field of armaments, it cannot ignore such recent

facts as the American forces' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China with the aim of bringing about the mass murder of the civilian population. Therefore, should not the Disarmament Commission examine without delay the question of the violation of the ban on bacteriological warfare—warfare which is shameful, dishonorable and intolerable to the conscience of honest, civilized peoples. Should not the commission examine this without delay in order to prevent the further use of bacteriological weapons and in order to punish the violators of the ban on bacteriological warfare?"

The American delegate, admitting that the question of the prohibition of bacteriological warfare came under the commission's jurisdiction, attempted to deny that American forces are using bacteriological methods of warfare in Korea and referred to Acheson's statement on this question.

Dealing with this statement by the U.S. representative, Malik declared that it was precisely because the Disarmament Commission is competent to examine questions relating to bacteriological warfare that the Soviet delegation had asked whether the Disarmament Commission accordingly should not promptly consider the violation of the ban on shameful and dishonorable bacteriological warfare.

Fearing that the discussion would take a turn unfavorable for the U.S. delegation, the chairman—Canadian representative Johnson—hastened to close the session.

After the closing of the session, journalist circles noted that the Soviet representative's questions had clearly shown the groundlessness of the so-called American work plan and that the U.S. government, sticking to its aggressive foreign policy, was, as before, opposing the banning of atomic weapons and the reduction of arms and armed forces, trying to substitute for these questions futile discussions on the question of collecting information relating to armaments and armed forces.

IN U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. (Trud, March 12, p. 3. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—The U.N. Trusteeship Council has discussed a report by the New Zealand government on the administration of the Trust Territory of Western Samoa. At one time, during the first world war, Britain seized this former German colony and handed it over to New Zealand administration as a mandated territory. During the second world war the islands of Western Samoa were occupied by American forces, whom the British succeeded in getting rid of only with great difficulty. Isolating Western Samoa, which is formally under New Zealand trusteeship, by high customs tariffs, Britain converted these islands into a source of cheap raw materials for its industry.

During the course of the discussion on the report of the administration of Western Samoa the representatives of the colonial powers—the U.S.A., Britain, France, Belgium and others—alleged that the Administering Authority is basing its policy in the Trust Territory on the interests of the indigenous population.

Soviet representative A. A. Soldatov exposed the groundlessness of such allegations and, citing numerous facts from official documents, showed that the Administering Authority is not fulfilling the requirements of the U.N. Charter and is condemning the inhabitants of Samoa to political disenfranchisement and to an existence of poverty.

Soldatov cited a number of documents showing that the inhabitants of Samoa, in their messages to the U.N. and to the New Zealand government, are maintaining that they want to be the masters of their own country, that they do not want to remain under foreign rule and are demanding self-government. However, the Administering Authority paid no attention to these demands.

The indigenous population is being subjected to predatory exploitation by the British plantation owners. The British have seized all the best land, while the indigenous inhabitants have been forced into unfertile areas and condemned to suffering. The Soviet representative demanded that the land which has been taken from the indigenous population be returned.

Soldatov went on to cite facts showing the Samoan people's poverty-stricken living conditions. For instance, a worker on the plantations receives the miserable sum of three shillings a day with which he can only buy four pounds of potatoes. The poverty of the indigenous inhabitants is leading to such a serious

increase in crimes among the population that this can no longer be concealed and the Administering Authority has been forced to admit this in its report. The Soviet representative also cited figures from the report showing that poverty and the lack of the necessary medical service is producing a situation in which the mortality rate of the population is increasing each year. The great bulk of the population is illiterate. Soldatov proposed that the U.N. Trusteeship Council recommend to the New Zealand government that it increase its budget allocations for education and public health requirements, and also for other cultural requirements of the Trust Territory.

ATLANTIC PACT

International Review: A DANGEROUS PATH. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, March 17, p. 4. 550 words. Condensed text:) The recent visit to Norway, Denmark and other northwest European countries by Admiral McCormick, Supreme Allied Commander of the Atlantic, showed once again that the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their pressure on the Scandinavian countries. ...

The armed forces of Denmark, as well as those of Norway, are being turned into a unit of the "American foreign legion" which Eisenhower is forging in Western Europe. Danish troops are being armed with American weapons; Danish officers are being sent overseas to be trained. American and British officers are being openly incorporated in the staffs of the Danish armed forces. The Americans have also established control over Denmark's merchant and fishing fleets; moreover, as was pointed out in one of the government documents on this question, such a measure is a "link in the planning now going on in the North Atlantic alliance."

Norway has found itself in just as unenviable a situation. ...

Military installations are being erected throughout the country, especially in the northern areas. According to an admission by the Norwegian Minister of Defense, in accordance with the decisions of the Lisbon session of the North Atlantic Council, seven new, large airfields will be built or enlarged in Norway for the air forces of this bloc.

Thus, again and again it is being confirmed that the Norwegian government has in fact agreed to let Norwegian territory be used for the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc. But even this does not satisfy the American warmongers. Already they want to get directly onto Norwegian territory. This is eloquently indicated in an article recently published in the Norwegian newspaper Morgenbladet, written in a hysterical tone and demanding that the Norwegian government stop playing hide-and-seek and openly give the Americans bases.

Thus, the ringleaders of the North Atlantic alliance are doing their utmost to enslave the Scandinavian countries still more. But the peoples of Denmark, Norway and other countries do not want to be turned into mercenaries for the Eisenhowers and to die for the sake of enriching the American monopolies. The advanced forces of the peoples of the Scandinavian countries realize that it is necessary to break with this dangerous policy and to embark on the path of implementing a policy of peace while there is still time.

THE INTERNATIONAL ILLEGALITY OF THE ATLANTIC PACT. (By A. A. Anisimov, Master of Laws. Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo, No. 1, January [published in February], 1952, pp. 62-68. 5000 words. Condensed text:) ... The Atlantic Pact is an instrument of aggression. Its imperialist essence and its gross violation of the norms of international law, as we have already said, have been exposed in repeated statements by the Soviet government. The aggressive essence of this pact and of the mechanism for preparing a third world war, which has been created on its foundation, was strikingly shown in the Soviet representative's statements at the preparatory conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Paris, particularly in Gromyko's statements of June 21, 1951.

The international illegality of the Atlantic Pact is so apparent, its aggressive essence is so clearly expressed, that even the legal advisers of the State Department and Downing Street and their branch offices in Europe have been forced to see in it an orientation completely opposite to what their governments and ministers proclaim. In the legal magazines they have let out the secret of their bosses.

Characteristic in this respect are the statements by Hans Kelsen, formerly an official adviser to the State Department and now Professor of International Law at the University of California and Harvard University and an unofficial adviser to Acheson; Eric Beckett, chief legal adviser to the British Foreign Office; Schwarzenberger, Professor of International Law at London University; Erik Br  l, a prominent Danish jurist; van Kleffens, a Dutch expert on international law, Trelles, a Spanish professor; Barandon, a West German jurist; and others.

Kelsen, one of the most garrulous of Acheson's hirelings in matters of international law, has written four special articles on the Atlantic Pact, three of which—the most outspoken—were published quite far from Washington: two in Scandinavian international law magazines and one in an Austrian legal magazine.

In spite of a number of legal devices which have the object of justifying the Atlantic Pact as an aggressive instrument of American imperialism, this Wall Street ambassador in the science of international law, this wandering cosmopolitan and chameleon, who quickly changes his face and convictions depending on the profitability of the chair granted him, unexpectedly made a frank revelation by stating the following in his article, "The North Atlantic Treaty and the U.N. Charter:" "If collective security is replaced by collective self-defense, the treaty organizing collective self-defense ceases being an application of the U.N. Charter; it becomes a substitute for this Charter. This means the bankruptcy of the political system for which the U.N. was created." ...

Beckett, the chief jurist of the British Foreign Office, also cites in his book a number of other features which indicate the most gross international illegality of this creation of American-British imperialism. Making the reservation that he devotes his book to a study of the "purely legal aspects" of the pact, he quotes the speeches of certain members of the British Parliament who have stated that the "treaty violates both the spirit and the letter of the U.N. Charter."

Beckett is forced to acknowledge that, inasmuch as Italy and Portugal are not members of the U.N., the given pact does not fall within the framework of the U.N. Charter.

Trying to dispute the Soviet government's statement on the illegality of the pact, this lawyer of British imperialism cannot conceal the fact that the Soviet charges are correct, although he, by virtue of his official duties and for the fulfillment of commissions he receives from above, employs all kinds of legal casuistry.

Georg Schwarzenberger, Professor of International Law at London University, comes out more frankly in this respect.

He writes in an article, "The North Atlantic Pact," published in a British international law magazine, that the treaty is an answer to the Soviet Union; that, although the authors of the treaty have not stated directly in it the country against which it is aimed, "they are all thinking of one country and one country only: the Soviet Union."

Once the State Department, in the well-known statement of Jan. 14, 1949, strove in every way possible to conceal the anti-Soviet orientation of the pact. Then they talked about a potential nameless state which the pact was aimed against. But the London professor and expert on international law, knowing well the plans of Downing Street and the State Department, dared to point to this state, allegedly "unknown" to the inspirers of the Atlantic bloc. The London professor writes further that the line from Kiel to Trieste is the "front line" of the Atlantic powers' strategy against the East. ...

Erik Br  l, Danish jurist, professor at Copenhagen University and editor of a Scandinavian international law magazine, in an article entitled "Comment on the Atlantic Pact," called this pact a *para bellum* ("prepare for war"), acknowledging its obvious orientation toward a new war.

On the other hand, this Scandinavian Kelsen grovels before his overseas bosses, asserting that the Atlantic Pact is the product of 350 years of history. ...

The well-known Dutch jurist and expert on international law, van Kleffens, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs for a number of years and Ambassador to the U.S.A., delivered some speeches justifying the pact at the University of Pennsylvania and at a Philadelphia society of international jurists, and has

also written an article, "Regionalism and Political Pacts With Special Reference to the North Atlantic Pact," in a Scandinavian international law magazine. It is important to note two facts from his long article: in the first place, he acknowledges the anti-Soviet orientation of the pact; in the second place, he writes that the question of the conformity of the pact with the U.N. Charter is a subject for further discussion.

Camilio Barcia Trelles, Spanish jurist and member of the Hague Academy of International Law, has decided to study the historical roots of the Atlantic Pact. He writes in an article "The Atlantic Pact and the Monroe Doctrine" that although there is a great difference between the Monroe Doctrine and the Truman Doctrine, even in the time of Monroe there were people in America who anticipated Truman's ideas. Among such people he includes John Quincy Adams, who, as Trelles reports, always sharply opposed Russia. The Spanish professor says that Truman, by opposing the Soviet Union, is now continuing Adams' cause. He writes that there is a parallel between the Adams of 1823 and the Truman of 1947 (his anti-Soviet speech of March 12, 1947). ...

Barandon, a West German jurist, states that the Atlantic Pact violates the Potsdam Agreement and reduces to naught the Western powers' obligations directed against German aggression. He writes that the Soviet Union's objections that the pact violates the aims of the U.N. Charter and the French and British treaties of alliance with the U.S.S.R. are justified. Barandon concludes that the orientation of the pact against the East European countries is clear. ...

It is important to note that even bourgeois jurisprudence has been obliged to acknowledge the five basic features of the Atlantic Pact's international illegality which the Soviet government's memorandum of March 31, 1949, pointed out—namely, that it: (1) is not a defensive, but an aggressive pact; (2) undermines the U.N.; (3) contradicts the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942; (4) contradicts the Soviet-French treaty of 1944; (5) grossly violates the obligations of the U.S.A., Britain and France under the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.

FAR EAST

India-Pakistan

FRUITS OF IMPERIALIST DOMINATION IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN. (By I. Lemin. *Voprosy ekonomiki*, No. 1, January [published in February], 1952, pp. 73-89. 13,500 words. Condensed text:) More than four years ago British imperialism effected the partitioning of India. ... This cunning act of imperialist policy was carried out at the time of a mighty upsurge of the national liberation struggle in India. Under these conditions British imperialism decided to make a deal with the hierarchy of the Indian monopolist bourgeoisie, with the landlords and princes.

The imperialist and, in particular, Laborite propaganda depicts the partitioning of India effected by the imperialists as some kind of "bloodless revolution," as the advent of a "new era of mutual relations between the colonial powers and the downtrodden peoples." ...

The partitioning of India did not bring it genuine independence: only a semblance of independence was created. ...

As before, the English language is the official language of India, although only 1% of the population of the country speaks this language. ...

As before, many British officials occupy executive positions in the state machinery of India and Pakistan. The information and propaganda services in both dominions are wholly in British hands. ...

India and Pakistan have remained in the so-called "imperial defense" system, i. e., in some way or another they are associated with the military system of the Anglo-American aggressive bloc. As before, an immense number of British officers hold the commanding posts in the armed forces of both dominions. ...

During the war British investments were reduced by more than 300,000,000 pounds sterling, chiefly through the sale of government bonds. ... However this process of reducing investments affected only small British firms and individual owners. The big British monopolies not only did not liquidate

their capital investments but, on the contrary, expanded their activity, enlisting Indian national capital. ... British finance capital also maintains its dominating position in the Indian banking system. The largest British banks continue their activity in India. ...

The fact is that foreign capital is now operating in India under the guise of "national" and "mixed" companies and also resorts to other methods of disguise in order to conceal its domination of the country's economy from the broad masses of the Indian people.

According to the statistics of the Reserve Bank of India, Britain accounts for two-thirds of all foreign capital investments in India. Britain's relative importance in direct capital investments is still greater. ...

British imperialism not only maintains, but is striving also to strengthen its economic and financial positions in Pakistan. ... Although British imperialism is preserving its basic economic and military-political positions in both dominions for the time being, they have been seriously undermined and are becoming increasingly shaky and unstable.

British imperialism is losing its monopoly hold on India. Its positions are being subjected to stronger and stronger blows from American imperialism. Numerous facts testify to the penetration of American capital in the various branches of the Indian economy, especially those producing strategic raw materials—manganese, monacite and thorium ores. ...

American monopolies are backing the two French firms which have received a concession for mining thorium ores in India. ...

The American imperialists are using the mechanism of enslaving loans for penetrating into India and Pakistan. Up to now they have restricted themselves to only small handouts but, under the pretext of studying the question of granting the governments of India and Pakistan a large loan, American intelligence agents, operating as "experts," are "studying" the economy, yes, and not only the economy, of both dominions. ... Each American handout is invariably accompanied by increased American blackmail and extortion, by demands for granting bases and concessions for the production of raw materials. The American imperialists sank so low as to try to make use of the famine in India for shameless political blackmail, conditioning the granting of a loan to India for purchasing wheat by a number of enslaving demands. And this was at that very time the broad strata of the Indian public were enthusiastically greeting the Soviet vessels which brought grain for the Indian people.

The British monopolies are trying to defend their positions in India and Pakistan. These countries have become the arena of an acute Anglo-American struggle, in particular, a struggle for markets.

Britain still occupies the predominant place in Indian foreign trade. ... At the same time the American imperialists are steadily expanding their trade to India, striving to oust Britain from the Indian market. ...

Britain still occupies first place also in the foreign trade of Pakistan, but the relative importance of the U.S.A. in this country's foreign trade is growing. ...

The struggle between British and American imperialism in India and Pakistan is accompanied by a struggle inside the ruling reactionary hierarchy in these countries on the question of foreign political orientation. A group of feudal lords and the national bourgeoisie, closely connected with British capital, is demanding the strengthening of "cooperation" with Britain, completely following the bidding of the London City and objecting to any far-reaching rapprochement with the U.S.A. Another part of the Indian bourgeoisie is fighting for the weakening of ties with the British Empire and calling for a more vigorous association with American imperialism. ...

Changes in the government apparatus, the army and the leadership of the Moslem League began in Pakistan in the summer of 1950, after Premier Liaquat Ali Khan's return from the U.S.A. In a number of instances pro-British personages were removed from their posts. The assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in October, 1951, is undoubtedly connected with the aggravated Anglo-American struggle for political influence in Pakistan. This assassination is one of the links in a whole chain of assassinations organized by the imperialist intelligence services in the Near and Middle East in 1947-1951.

The reactionary dictatorship of the landlords and monopolists,

which established itself in India under the direction of British imperialism, is maintaining the regime of foreign semi-colonial exploitation, maintaining feudal survivals in the state system and in agrarian relations, a system of national and caste oppression and religious persecutions, depriving the people of their elementary economic and political rights and conducting frenzied terrorism against workers, democratic parties and organizations. ...

The leadership of the Indian National Congress Party expresses the interests of the monopolist bourgeoisie, of the feudal hierarchy of Indian principalities, of the landlords, moneylenders and speculators. ...

The old promises once made by the Indian National Congress Party in its programmatic declarations, under pressure of the masses, to carry out democratic reforms and changes have now become a dead letter. In deference to the foreign and local monopolists, the Indian government has virtually renounced its promises to nationalize the most important branches of industry, especially those controlled by foreign capital. ...

The reactionary ruling hierarchy of India and Pakistan has deceived the hopes of the peasantry which seeks to do away with feudal relations in the countryside and to implement a democratic agrarian reform. ... Eighty percent of the Indian population is engaged in agriculture. The overwhelming majority of the peasants are doomed to poverty and starvation. Seventy-five percent of the Indian peasants actually have no land. ... At the same time the hierarchial strata—14% of the agrarian population—have concentrated two-thirds of all the land in their own hands. ... Famine mows down hundreds of thousands, even millions of people every year in India and Pakistan. ...

Under the pressure of the masses the Indian ruling circles have been compelled to study the question of land reform. In the provinces, where the peasant movement is especially strong, the ruling circles are striving to paralyze this movement with promises of land reform. ...

The struggle for the implementation of a truly democratic agrarian reform, for the liquidation of the landlords' ownership of the land and the transference of the land to those who till it, is put forward by the progressive forces of India and Pakistan as the basic, decisive task at the present historical stage. The reactionary policy of the dominating classes of India is embodied and laid down in the new constitution which came into force on Jan. 26, 1950. The constitution consolidates India's continued allegiance to the British Empire. The constitution upholds the interests of the monopolists and landlords in all possible ways. ... The so-called Constitutional Assembly issued proposals for a new constitution in the autumn of 1950. These proposals are also permeated with the spirit of reaction and servility to imperialism. ...

The partitioning of India was accompanied by savage imperialist-inspired outbursts of nationalist and religious passions, by butchery and bloody clashes between the Hindus and Sikhs on the one hand and the Moslems on the other. ...

The regime of bourgeois-landlord reaction has also turned out to be bankrupt in the sphere of solving the vital economic problems facing India. ...

Trade restrictions and barriers have arisen between India and Pakistan and an economic war is being waged.

However, the damage inflicted on both dominions in connection with the partitioning of India is only one and, moreover, not the chief factor promoting the increasing deterioration of the economic condition of these countries. The chief and basic cause of the grievous economic situation in India and Pakistan lies in the prevalence of foreign capital and in the reactionary economic policy of the governments of both dominions, which are serving the selfish interests of the foreign imperialists, of the local feudal lords, of the monopolists and speculators.

India's industrial production is steadily declining. ... The agriculture of India and Pakistan is also in a state of stagnation and decline. ...

A characteristic feature of the Indian economy is the constantly growing inflation.

The ruling circles in both dominions are trying to conceal the ugly economic reality with a clamor about the various economic "plans" allegedly aimed at developing these countries. Of course, under the conditions of present-day semicolonial India or Pakistan, there can be no question whatsoever of any truly

planned management of economy. This is possible only with the country's transition to the socialist path of development. ... There is no mention whatsoever of any improvement of the people's well-being in any of these "plans."

The protest movement against the enslaving "plans" and agreements with foreign imperialists is widening among the broad public circles of India and Pakistan and demands are being made for the intensification of economic ties with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies on the basis of equality of rights and mutual advantages.

One of the chief factors which is making the economic situation much worse in both India and Pakistan is the great burden of militarization connected with war preparations. Military expenditures swallow up over half of all state expenditures in India and two-thirds in Pakistan. ...

As early as May, 1949, at the convention of the All-India Trade Union Congress, statistics were cited testifying to the sharp decline in real wages, to the progressive deterioration of the working people's material position. ... At the same time the monopolists are raking in immense profits. ...

The overwhelming majority of the workers in Pakistan receive a wage amounting to less than two-thirds of the starvation minimum. There is also wide-spread unemployment here. ...

Indian ruling circles are forced to reckon with the Indian people's clearly expressed will for peace. This is the reason for such foreign policy moves as Nehru's peace initiative on the Korean question, as India's voting against the shameful U.N. resolution proclaiming China an aggressor, as the refusal to participate in the signing of a separate "peace treaty" with Japan. However, all this does not prevent the Indian ruling circles from giving diplomatic or any other support to the aggressive camp. The Indian government, as well as the Pakistani government, following the instructions of the Anglo-American imperialists, is rejecting broad economic relations with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. ...

V. I. Lenin attached great importance to the national liberation movement in India. In his work "Better Fewer, But Better," Lenin wrote: "In the long run the outcome of the struggle depends on the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., constitute the overwhelming majority of the population. And it is precisely this majority of the population that has been drawn with unusual rapidity in past years into the struggle for its liberation so that in this sense there cannot be a shadow of a doubt as to what will be the final outcome of the world struggle. In this sense the final victory of socialism is completely and unconditionally assured." Comrade Stalin, stressing the importance of the national liberation movement in India, called it "a sledge hammer blow against imperialism." ...

The change in the correlation of forces between the two camps in the international arena in favor of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, the immense growth of the might, influence and authority of the Soviet Union, the great victory of the Chinese people and the crushing blow dealt to the entire imperialist system in Asia—this is the new international setting which is exceedingly favorable to Indian democracy. ...

The process of exposing the Moslem League has been accelerated in Pakistan. In 1950-1951 a number of active members of the League left it, protesting against the prevalence in it of landlords and big capitalists, against its fawning upon foreign, primarily American, imperialism. ...

The Indian working class, led by its vanguard, the Communist Party, is becoming the leading force in the national liberation movement. ...

The working class, fighting for a wage increase and improvement of living and working conditions, is taking its stand at the head of the entire Indian people, conducting a struggle against the domination of foreign imperialism in the country, for fundamental democratic reforms. ...

A large group of Socialists, outraged by the right-wing leaders' anti-Soviet and antipopular policy, has left the Party and is working with the Communists in forming a united democratic front.

At the present historical stage the question of land, the liquidation of survivals of feudalism, of a fundamental agrarian reform is of decisive importance for the entire economic and political life of India. ...

The peasantry is becoming imbued with the consciousness that it can free itself from starvation and poverty only by destroying the feudal landownership. The experience of people's China shows the Indian peasantry that the fundamental solution of the agrarian question can only be achieved under the conditions of the victory of the people's democratic system; this can be won by the working people under the leadership of the working class and the Communist Party. ...

The Communist Parties of India and Pakistan, in their struggle for the formation of a broad national front, find support and sympathy among the broadest strata of the working people, including the middle urban strata, in particular, the intelligentsia. Students and teachers are taking an active part in the national liberation struggle.

The struggle of the peoples of India and Pakistan for independence, for land, against poverty and colonial exploitation is inseparable from their struggle for peace, against the instigators of a new war. The peoples of India and Pakistan are protesting vigorously against the attempts to involve their countries in the aggressive Anglo-American military bloc directed against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. They are demanding a sincere and consistent policy of friendship and alliance with the U.S.S.R., with democratic China, with all the countries which have been liberated from the yoke of imperialism. ...

Numerous delegations, representing various strata of the Indian public, visit the Soviet Union and, upon their return, speak of the great construction projects of communism, of the realization of the mighty Stalinist plan for the transformation of nature, of the advance in the well-being of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., of the strength and might of the Soviet Union—the bulwark of world peace. ...

Such documents as the new program of the Indian Communist Party, the draft of which was published at the end of April, 1951, the statement on the Communist Party's policy published in June, 1951, the election manifesto issued in August, 1951, are of exceptional importance in intensifying the Indian Communist Party's influence among the masses, in the process of forming a united democratic front. ...

At the present stage of the country's development the Communist Party does not consider the implementation of socialist reforms possible in India in view of India's economic backwardness and the weakness of the mass organizations of the working people. ...

The program demands India's departure from the British Empire, the confiscation and nationalization of all enterprises, banks, etc., which are owned by the British capitalists in India. The program points out that "India is not interested in the spurious game between peace and war, between partisans of peace and partisans of aggressive war, which the present Indian government is now conducting." India must pursue a policy of friendship and a united front with the peace-loving states. The task of liquidating the Indian-Pakistani squabble and of establishing firm friendship and an alliance between the two countries is also strongly stressed. This alliance must also include Ceylon.

Japan

U.S.A. IS ENSLAVING JAPAN. (Izvestia, March 15, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—A Tokyo correspondent of France Presse reports:

It has been reported in informed Japanese circles that the American occupation authorities have sent a memorandum to the Japanese government formulating their "desires" for the period after the "peace" treaty goes into effect. The memorandum contains the following seven points: (1) Japan's complete cooperation in case of emergency; (2) formation by the Japanese government of organizations to keep the Communist movement under surveillance and, in the end, suppress it; (3) establishment by the Japanese government of control over the use of 20 strategic metals, including wolframite; (4) promulgation of laws which will make it easier for American forces in Japan to recruit and use Japanese workers; (5) manufacture and repair of American aircraft in Japanese factories; (6) speeding up the rearmament of Japan; (7) possible future use of the Japanese army outside Japanese territory.

Tokyo (Tass)—Kyodo Tsushin reports that on March 12 the

Japanese government received a memorandum of March 8 from the American occupation forces' headquarters modifying the memorandum of Sept. 22, 1945 from the headquarters banning manufacture of weapons of war in Japan. Under the new memorandum Japan may, with the permission of the American occupation forces' headquarters, manufacture arms, ammunition, warships and all types of aircraft.

Korea

[During the week Pravda and Izvestia carried a total of 32 news items, articles and reports of protest meetings on the charges of American bacteriological warfare. In addition to the accounts of protest meetings in the Soviet Union there are reports from the Chinese People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Rumania, the Netherlands, Iran and Mongolia. On March 14 Pravda and Izvestia devoted a full page to Soviet protests against bacteriological warfare. Sample article:]

PEOPLES PROTEST AMERICAN AGGRESSORS' MONSTROUS CRIMES.—Present-Day Cannibals. (By I. Filippov and Ye. Litoshko. Pravda, March 12, p. 4. Complete text:) New York —Most American newspapers have met the statements of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Chinese People's Republic exposing the American interventionists' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea with a conspiracy of silence. Official circles in the U.S.A. have tried to conceal from the broad public opinion of the country the facts concerning the American imperialists' monstrous crimes.

However, you cannot hide the truth. The facts concerning the American interventionists' new crimes in Korea have become known to broad strata of the American people.

U.S. official circles have had to change their tactics. A representative of the U.S. Defense Department issued a "denial." But, naturally, in its denial the U.S. Defense Department was not able to oppose the concrete facts, established by documents, with anything except a groundless denial of the charges.

Following the representative of the Defense Department, U.S. Secretary of State Acheson made a statement. But his statement turned out to be the same as the Defense Department's "denial." Acheson was able to meet the facts and documents with only a groundless denial. As is known, facts are stubborn things; it is impossible for even the Secretary of State to strike them out. The American ruling circles have been caught red-handed; no matter how hard they try, they cannot escape the guilt.

It is no secret that the American imperialists have long included bacteriological weapons in their military arsenal, along with atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction.

As far back as December, 1947, the New York Herald Tribune cynically stated that wide "research" was being conducted in the U.S.A. in the field of bacteriological weapons. Referring to the report of a special government bureau, headed by Maj. Gen. Harold Bull, the newspaper stated:

"The spreading of poisonous radioactive substances through the air, and also the secret technique of using bacteriological weapons against people, animals and plants—all this is included in the research being done by the army and navy, the air force and other organs."

According to a report of the same newspaper, the laboratory of the Army Department at Camp Detrick (Maryland) is the main center for "research" in the field of bacteriological warfare.

The newspaper stated that "despite the fact that the activities of the laboratory of bacteriological warfare at Camp Detrick are covered with a curtain of secrecy in the interests of security, civilian scientific specialists are noting the military men's great interest in certain bacteria and toxic agents. These include, in particular, pathogenic organisms which can be spread by aircraft or guided missiles, such as, for example, agents of anthrax, relapsing fever and yellow fever. Also mentioned is the extremely fatal pulmonary plague, which is an excellent bacteriological weapon."

A year and a half later, on July 24, 1949, an AP report was published in the American newspapers throwing additional light on the character and scale of the criminal activities of the American organizers of bacteriological warfare. At that time the

main attention of the American strategists of bacteriological warfare was already aimed at expanding, in every possible way, the scale of the manufacture of these means of mass destruction of people.

Emphasizing that the U.S. Army Department had asked Congress for more than \$3,000,000 for new construction and equipment for the laboratory at Camp Detrick, the agency reported that these funds "will be used to improve bacteriological weapons, both in the defensive and offensive aspects. These weapons are intended for use against people and against the sources of their nourishment—animals and plants. Livestock and crops are good objects for the use of bacteriological weapons," the agency reported.

The U.S. Army Department has not concealed the fact that it is working out the broadest plans for using bacteriological weapons against various objects by all possible means and under the most diverse conditions. "The construction of a new building for 'air-biological research' is included in the military's plans. Experts in bacteriological weapons will try to determine how effective the spreading of bacteria by means of aircraft can be. Study is being aimed at the use of bacteriological weapons in any part of the world," thus ended this AP report, which as the agency itself stated, was completely based on a special report of the U.S. Army Department.

It is clear that these reports which have leaked into the American press reveal only isolated details of the American imperialists' widely developed preparations for bacteriological warfare.

The American militarists are openly collaborating with Japanese criminals of bacteriological warfare Shiro Ishi, Yujiro Wakamatsu and Masajo Kitanō, whose monstrous crimes are known to the whole world. They are also making wide use of the experience of Hitlerite executioners from Buchenwald, Oswiecim, Majdanek and other "death camps."

The other day the American press reported that an inveterate war criminal, Hitlerite Gen. Walter Schreiber, is being used as a tutor at the U.S. Air Force's air medical school at Randolph Field (Texas). Who, then, is this general and what is he teaching the American military doctors?

Schreiber is the former head of the German Military Medical Academy. During the second world war he personally conducted criminal experiments on hundreds and thousands of "death camp" prisoners, artificially infecting them with plague, cholera and other diseases. Thousands of completely innocent people perished at this degenerate's hands. However, the U.S. authorities have not only shielded this fascist cannibal from the just punishment of the people. They have obligingly granted him a teaching department and their own laboratories, which are engaged in breeding fatal bacilli for exterminating people.

Now the American aggressors are boasting that a paramount place in the war they are preparing is being allotted to the most vile and inhuman weapons for the mass destruction of peaceful people. Speaking in Baltimore on Jan. 22, 1952, Brig. Gen. Charles Lukes, Deputy Chief of the Chemical Corps of the Army, disclosed with cynical frankness the American military men's broad plans for using chemical and bacteriological types of weapons for mass destruction.

This inveterate warmonger insolently states, "As long as the numerical strength of an army remains a decisive factor for achieving a military victory, both in separate battles and war as a whole, gas will be the most effective weapon. Poison gases will also be used for strategic purposes against war industrial centers and, in my opinion, will be an extremely effective means of sharply reducing the volume of production."

Three days later Brig. Gen. William Creasy, Chief of the Research and Development Department of the Army Chemical Corps, gave a propaganda speech on the use of poison gases and bacteriological weapons. He extolled the successes of American military men in the field of criminal research on new means of bacteriological warfare. He stated "I am deeply convinced that these types of weapons (that is, chemical and bacteriological weapons—I.F., Ye. L.) can reduce the enemy's ability to resist at the cost of the least possible military expenditure, and thus ensure us victory without destroying our economy." Creasy called for extending and speeding up the preparation of bacteriological weapons. "We must use all possible means to perfect and perform more rapidly special tests

of all potential types of bacteriological warfare weapons," he stated. The U.S. Defense Department had not had time to make this cannibalistic speech by Gen. Creasy available to the press before the American murderers had started carrying it into effect in Korea.

All progressive mankind reacted to the news of this new outrage by the American aggressors with a feeling of anger. Everyone who cherishes life, peace and freedom are intensifying their struggle against the aggressive plans of the modern claimants to world hegemony in the face of these new outrages by the American imperialists.

Malaya

International Comment: MR. ACHESON APPROVES. (By Literateur. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 13, p. 1. Complete text:) Speaking at a press conference recently, U.S. Secretary of State Acheson stated that "the U.S. government has noted with interest the clear-cut statement of policy and aims contained in the directive issued Feb. 4 by the government of the United Kingdom to the new High Commissioner for the Malayan Federation."

This statement by the U.S. Secretary of State is an example of the solidarity of the imperialist robbers who have agreed among themselves to rob their victims. The U.S. rulers readily go to the aid of the reactionary forces in any country where the domination of the colonizers is in question.

The plans for the rapid subjugation of the national liberation movement in Malaya has already failed miserably more than once. The City magnates now place their hopes in their new satrap—Gen. Templer.

Templer arrived in Malaya in February, 1952, as so-called High Commissioner for the Malayan Federation. The British government's directive on Templer's appointment, which earned such fervent praise from Acheson, contains a demagogic promise that "in time" Malaya would receive "self-government." At the same time, the "hope" is expressed that Malaya will remain within the British Commonwealth of Nations—that is Gen. Templer's primary task. He has been ordered to act firmly.

The industrious executioner immediately set about his business.

Telepress reports that he is already considering use of poison gas against the Malayan patriots. It has also been decided to increase the reward to traitors who will provide information about the people's army. Templer ordered all men between the ages of 17 and 54 to be registered for military service.

It is apparent from Mr. Acheson's statement that the American imperialists are in complete solidarity with the British colonizers. With the aid of the colonial powers and local reaction, they count on turning Southeast Asia into their military base. However, these attempts will obviously fail. Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Douglas made an eloquent admission of this on March 5 when he heatedly stated: "In Asia our prestige has fallen to the lowest level it has reached during our existence. At present we are being identified in Asia not with the ideas of freedom, but with guns."

There is no doubt that the Asian peoples "identify" Acheson's open encouragement of the British imperialists' plans in Malaya with the Washington aggressors' acts in Korea and in other Asian countries where guns and bombs sow death and destruction.

The Philippines

Answers to Readers' Questions: FILIPINO PEOPLE IN STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE. (By A. Shelestov. Trud, March 12, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) Reader Comrade Sitnikov (Sverdlovsk) asks about the situation in the Philippines. An answer to this question is published below. ...

The whole country, the whole archipelago, is enveloped in the flames of popular uprisings. Under the leadership of the tried and tested leader Luis Taruk, the People's Liberation Army has won substantial victories. The successes of the new China and the Korean people's courageous rebuff to the overweening American interventionists are inspiring Filipino patriots in their just struggle.

Battles between Hukbong detachments and Quirino's forces are going on throughout the country. Major battles are being waged on the islands of Luzon, Mindanao, Leyte, Negros, Bohol and Panay. ...

According to the latest reports, the People's Liberation Army has begun major operations in northern Luzon and has also launched successful battles on Negros Island where the first liberated areas have been set up. The Hukbong is also waging offensive battles in the region of the Japanese settlements on Mindanao Island. ...

The military position of the Quirino clique has become extremely complicated of late.

The Hukbong forces are growing and gaining strength since the people's army relies on the cooperation of the broadest strata of the population. It is supported by the National Peasants' Union, with a membership of 1,000,000, and also by the underground, militant bulwark of the working class—the Congress of Workers' Organizations of the Philippines (uniting 78 trade unions). ...

The People's Liberation Army has already set up its own military and political schools which train cadres of commanders. Its detachments are well equipped with up-to-date weapons captured from the enemy. ...

In face of the real threat of the downfall of the Quirino regime and the forfeiture of all their positions on the Philippines, the American imperialists are resorting to new devices in their endeavors to suppress the national liberation movement in the country. It is well known that at the beginning of the American armed intervention in Korea U.S. President Truman issued an order that the "U.S. armed forces on the Philippines be augmented." A joint group of American advisers, under the general direction of Maj. Gen. Hobbs, was sent to Manila. They took control of the direction of operations against the Hukbong. On their orders gestapo methods of terrorism against the popular masses are being used in the country. ...

The Philippines have recently been visited by many important representatives of the American ruling circles. U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Collins spent some time there. He discussed a detailed plan with the Quirino clique for a terrorist campaign against Filipino patriots. Later the notorious American intelligence agent Bullitt paid a visit here under the pretext of collecting material for a book. Finally, U.S. Vice-President Barkley quite recently inspected the activity of the Filipino ruling hierarchy.

The U.S. ruling circles' increased interest in the Philippines is understandable. The Quirino clique has proved incapable of suppressing the national liberation movement in the country. Not trusting their lackeys, the overseas masters are themselves taking a hand in this criminal affair.

But this task is beyond the power of the American imperialists. The freedom-loving Filipino people, who have awakened to an active political life, cannot be broken! The people's liberation movement on the islands is part of the gigantic antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution which now embraces the countries of Asia.

The Filipino people, enjoying the sympathy and support of all progressive mankind, are filled with firm determination to achieve victory in the struggle for the liberation of their native land from the foreign invaders and their network of agents

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania

ANNOUNCEMENT. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 16, p. 4. Complete text:) The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet has appointed Comrade Klimenty Danilovich Levychkin U.S.S.R. Minister to the Albanian People's Republic and has relieved Comrade Dmitry Stepanovich Chuvakhin of his duties as U.S.S.R. Minister to the Albanian People's Republic.

Yugoslavia

In the Newspapers: TITO CLIQUE IS BITTER ENEMY OF YUGOSLAV PEOPLES. (Pravda, March 12, p. 3. 1800 words. Condensed text:) ... The newspapers of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants—in the U.S.S.R., For a Socialist Yugo-

slavia; in Rumania, Under the Banner of Internationalism; in Bulgaria, Forward; in Czechoslovakia, The New Struggle; in Hungary, For a People's Victory; and in Albania, For Freedom—cite numerous facts concerning the treacherous policy of the Tito clique which has subordinated Yugoslavia to the interests of overseas monopolies.

Military Springboard of Aggressors.—The imperialist war-mongers consider Yugoslavia their prepared springboard. The Titoites recently concluded a military agreement with the U.S.A., according to which the Yugoslav army is placed at the complete disposal of the American imperialists.

The whole of Yugoslavia is covered with a network of military, economic and trade representative bodies of the imperialist countries. In the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade alone there are reckoned to be more than 400 persons.

In the press of the revolutionary Yugoslav emigrants numerous facts are cited which indicate a feverish militarization of the country. The Belgrade fascists are hastily equipping the ports of Bar, Metkovic, Split, Zadar, Sibenik, Rijeka and Pulj for receiving large warships.

Back in 1949 the Belgrade rulers concluded an agreement concerning the Americans' use of Yugoslav airfields and airways. All the strategically important regions of Yugoslavia are in the American imperialists' hands.

The imperialists are no longer concealing their plans for Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav army. Appealing to Congress to approve the establishment of a special fund for rendering "aid" to Yugoslavia, Spain and Western Germany, Truman stated that for the U.S.A. "it is urgently necessary to bolster up the Yugoslav armed forces." Officers devoted to the people have been driven from the Yugoslav army. More than 20,000 of them have been thrown into prisons and concentration camps. Officers of the former royalist army, Cetniks and Ustasi, have been placed in commissioned posts. The Titoites formed dozens of schools for training officers, spies and saboteurs.

"Cadres" are being trained under the guidance of American instructors. Rankovic recently announced the return of 50,000 Cetniks and Ustasi from Western Germany and Austria. With their aid the Titoites count on strengthening the aggressive core of the army.

Toadying to the imperialists, the Tito clique has made preparations for war against the socialist camp the basis of its policy, and has turned Yugoslavia into a center for provocations against the people's democratic countries. ...

Last year alone, Tito's gangs carried out hundreds of armed provocational acts on the borders of Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania. The Yugoslav secret service (U.D.B.) has created special centers along these borders for dispatching spies, saboteurs and assassins to the people's democracies. A considerable part of the millions the U.S. government is appropriating for the organization of subversive activity against the free peoples is going as tips to the Titoites for their servile service.

The whipping up of war hysteria has become the favorite pastime of the Belgrade provocateurs. The Titoite papers are filled with statements by the ringleaders of the gangs of spies who brazenly calumniate the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. Tito has come out with undisguised malice against the appeal for a conclusion of a peace pact. Dapcevic, one of the leaders of the Yugoslav army, stated to American correspondents in Belgrade that the Titoites would be happy to receive a number of atom bombs from the U.S.A., for which they "might find a useful application."

It is characteristic that the U.S. State Department, as the Italian paper *Avanti* reported, was not only acquainted with the provocational complaint of the Titoites in the U.N. long before it was brought out in the General Assembly, but knew the details of it.

Penal Servitude for Working People.—The feverish preparations for war lie as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Yugoslav working people. Year by year the military budget is growing. In 1949 military expenditures comprised about one-third, in 1950 about one-half and in 1951 more than two-thirds of the whole Yugoslav budget. In 1952 direct appropriations for war expenditures are reaching 210,000,000,000 dinars (about three-quarters of the total expenditures of the Yugoslav state budget).

At the demand of the American-British imperialists the

Titoites have restored capitalist institutions in the country. In the summer and autumn of last year, the Belgrade fascists issued a number of decrees legalizing capitalist relations. ...

Penal and forced labor are extensively legitimized today. Numerous commissions have been formed to travel about the cities and villages and forcibly mobilize hundreds of thousands of men for pits and mines, for the construction of military objectives. About 500,000 men have been driven into the mines of Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia.

Hundreds of thousands of people have been forcibly mobilized for the construction of railroads, highways, ports, airfields and other military objectives. The heavy labor of these mobilized workers and peasants is, de facto, unremunerated.

The life of the Yugoslav working people is becoming more and more difficult. According to the calculations of the newspaper *Under the Banner of Internationalism*, the prices of consumers' goods in Yugoslavia have risen ten times in comparison with prewar days. ...

The Tito clique maintains itself in the country by bayonets and terror alone. Under the penal code introduced by the Yugoslav rulers anyone who leaves a compulsory job, raises his voice in defense of peace or sympathizes with the U.S.S.R. and other countries of the socialist camp may be sentenced to death. Hundreds of thousands of people are languishing in the Yugoslav prisons, subjected to inhuman tortures. The whole country is covered with a network of concentration camps. The Titoite clique has turned present-day Yugoslavia into a penal settlement for the working people.

The newspapers of Yugoslav revolutionary emigrants cite numerous facts which indicate that the fascist terrors and tortures cannot stop the growing liberation struggle of the working people.

Yugoslav Peoples in the Struggle for Their Freedom.—The working class and the Communist internationalists head the struggle of the Yugoslav peoples. The workers are frustrating the Titoite plans for war production and the plans for supplying the imperialists. ...

In the middle of October, 1951, Yugoslav patriots burned down a military depot in Belgrade. Four days later, on Primorskaya Street in Belgrade, a war enterprise was destroyed. Last year more than 3,000,000 hectares of arable land, comprising more than one-third of the whole cultivated area of the country, remained unsown. ...

Uncowed by the bloody terror, the Yugoslav peoples are coming out against the enslavement by the American-British imperialists, recognizing in this the only way to save their homeland, and for Yugoslavia to return to the camp of peace and socialism. ...

NEAR EAST

Iran

U.S. AGENTS' INTRIGUES IN SOUTHERN IRAN. (*Pravda*, March 13, p. 4. Complete text:) Teheran (Tass)—The weekly *Parchame Havare Miyane* reports that news is coming from Shiraz that the Kashkai Khans have put the extensive territory of Fars Province and the soldiers of the local tribes at the disposal of American agents for carrying out dangerous military plans. The Fars branch of the "Administration for the Implementation of Point Four of the Truman Program," formed on the instructions of the head of American intelligence, carries out topographical surveys in regions of strategic importance and trains tribes in methods of partisan warfare.

The paper notes that, instead of their former masters—Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Britain—"the Kashkai Khans now serve America and, under its direct guidance, have turned Fars into an object of aggression and plunder."

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

[During the week *Pravda* and *Izvestia* carry a total of 15 articles, news items and reports of favorable foreign comment on the Soviet note on a peace treaty with Germany. There are reports from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania,

Bulgaria, Hungary, France, the U.S.A., Britain, Austria, Italy, Albania, Israel, Norway, Lebanon, the Netherlands, China and Sweden.]

WESTERN EUROPE

Great Britain

On International Themes: UNDER BURDEN OF ARMS EXPENDITURES. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, March 15, p. 4. Complete text:) Britain's economic situation today is a striking example of the fatal results of the arms race and a forced increase in military expenditures. Economically Britain is the strongest partner of the U.S.A. in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. Since this country is experiencing great economic difficulties, one can easily imagine what the results of the arms race are in economically weaker countries.

In his March 11 speech in the House of Commons on the 1951-1952 budget, British Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler was obliged to speak of Britain's economic difficulties resulting from the crushing burden of military expenditures.

In Butler's words, the deficit on the balance of payments amounted to 400,000,000 pounds sterling in excess of the planned deficit, and reached more than 800,000,000 pounds sterling as a result of increased imports of war materials for war industry and also of armament imports from the U.S.A. Since June, 1951, Britain's gold and currency reserves have fallen by \$2,000,000,000.

In order to deal with the situation, the British government intends to reduce imports further by 100,000,000 pounds sterling, or 10% in comparison with imports in 1951. This reduction of imports is to be made in the first instance by cutting down on imports of foodstuffs and raw materials for civilian branches of industry, and will thus make the material condition of the working people still worse. However, Butler stated that even with these measures "the future is uncertain," and if Britain does not succeed in extricating itself from the present situation, "the consequences will be appalling."

As Butler stated, the British government is anxious to "avert an increase in consumption." This is being brought about not only by a sharp reduction in food imports but by an equally sharp reduction in government subsidies, which up to now have helped check to some extent the rise in prices for basic food items. As a result, prices will again soar and will affect the pocket of the British consumer, already practically emptied by taxation. According to the Daily Express, the reduction in subsidies will mean a rise of 12.5% in the price of bread, 33% in the price of flour, 15% in the price of tea and 20% in the price of meat.

Summing up his proposals, Butler stated: "In order to balance our payments and satisfy the defense needs (read expenditures on the arms race—V. K.), I have had to cut down on nonmilitary government expenditures, make a sharp reduction in capital investments and not increase consumption per head over that of last year." These words could not reveal more frankly the deception by the slanderers from the British ruling circles who have tried to deceive the British people by lying contentions that Britain is allegedly following a "peaceful" policy.

This lie has now been completely exposed. The British working people now feel on their own backs the British ruling circles' policy, expressed in detail in Butler's plans, a policy of war preparations, economic difficulties and sharp deterioration in the living standard of the masses.

Meanwhile the statistics of the Soviet budget, recently approved by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, convincingly tell the whole world that the Soviet Union's policy is a policy of peace, the further development of peaceful economy and a steady rise in the material well-being of the working people.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

On International Themes: AMERICAN PROGRAM OF PREPARATIONS FOR WAR BY PROXY. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, March 15, p. 4. 700 words. Condensed text:) In his March 6 Message to Congress President Truman proposed a program of

so-called "aid" to foreign states in the 1952-1953 budget year. ...

It is proposed in the President's Message to appropriate \$7,900,000,000 in the 1952-1953 budget year for "aid" to foreign states. In Truman's words, 90% of this sum is intended for military purposes and only 10% for the economy. The militarization of the latter has, however, become so universal that even this 10% will in effect be spent on the same purpose of preparing war.

How does Truman explain the need to appropriate \$7,900,000,000 for "aid" to foreign states.

In the first place, the President considers that it will be cheaper and more profitable for the Wall Street magnates to prepare for war by proxy, i. e., war waged by the West European and other satellites of the U.S.A. In the second place, Truman is tempting the Wall Street magnates, who are the real masters of the U.S.A., by the prospect of turning the West European states (and not the U.S.A.) into a zone for destructive military action. And, finally, in the third place, it turns out this American "philanthropy" is called forth by the fact that the U.S. magnates are extremely interested in certain raw materials which are needed to step up the arms race but which are not to be found in the U.S.A. itself. "Eighty percent or more of the manganese, tin and chromium needed for an American destroyer or jet fighter," states Truman, "comes from areas outside the Western hemisphere. One of the purposes of this American "aid" program is to gain possession of these resources which belong to other countries.

The American ruling circles want to force their satellites to spend several dollars on rearmament for every dollar they receive in "aid" under the 1951 law, wringing these dollars out of wide sections of the population through taxes. In Truman's words, rearmament carried out at a forced pace according to Washington's instructions has already created "a number of problems in Europe. The European economy *** is at present experiencing heavy new pressure." ...

But the appetites of the Wall Street magnates are not limited to Western Europe. They are striving by hook or by crook to extend the action of the 1951 law to the countries of Asia, Africa and South America as well. Referring in this connection to the situation in these parts of the world, Truman was obliged to admit the dissatisfaction of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries "with the old social orders" and the rise of the national liberation movement. However, as in Western Europe, where the U.S.A. babbles about "defending civilization" but in fact supports the most reactionary regimes like that of Franco in Spain or Tito in Yugoslavia, so in Asia the U.S. ruling circles are supporting imperialist colonial regimes and feudal reaction under the false label of "aid to backward areas."

It is not surprising that many Asian countries are rejecting American "aid," behind which are clearly seen U.S. aspirations to enslave the Asian peoples and gain control of their natural wealth.

The American "mutual security program" is a cynical program for enslaving other states in order to use them to carry out adventurist plans for winning world hegemony for U.S. imperialism.

Foreign Mailbag: LYNCHING OF BOOKS. (Trud, March 18, p. 3. Complete text:) A bonfire blazes in the yard of an American school. The fire devours neither firewood nor brushwood but books, masses of books.

This case is not fictitious. The New York Times recently reported that at the end of February, in Sapulpa (Oklahoma), hundreds of books were taken from the school library and burned. The newspaper states that they were "unsuitable material for school reading." The New York Times specified that it was a question of the works of progressive writers.

The American reactionaries are following a beaten path, imitating the methods and ways of the Hitlerites. True, in the United States a law does not yet exist authorizing the destruction of so-called "subversive literature." Therefore, the "lynching of books," such as that which took place in Sapulpa, still has an unorganized character.

However, attempts are already being made to fill this gap in the legislation of "democratic" America. Velde, a Republican member of the notorious Un-American Activities Committee,

recently introduced a bill in Congress. The bill proposes that the Librarian of Congress be obliged to compose an "exhaustive" list of "subversive literature," containing information not only on the books, but also on their authors.

In Velde's opinion, such "lists" should be distributed to all the libraries in the United States as "guides to action."

Even the reactionary Washington Post noted the obvious resemblance between Velde's resolution and the Hitlerite laws. The newspaper stated, "We would like to know whether Mr. Velde will force the librarian, when the latter completes his list, to burn all the subversive literature on the Capitol steps?"

The question involuntarily arises: what is forcing Velde and his friends to arrange for the lynching of works which call for a struggle for peace and democracy? Fear, wild, savage fear, in the face of the mighty movement of the partisans of peace, which threatens to destroy the warmongers' dark plans.

But is it doubtful whether the smoke screen of the bonfires will blind the eyes of the honest Americans who are struggling against the warmongers. The burning of books in the U.S.A. again shows who is the enemy of progress, peace and democracy.

AFRICA

AFRICAN PEOPLES IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM. (By V. Vasilyeva. Voprosy ekonomiki, No. 1, January [published in February], 1952, pp. 90-103. 10,200 words. Condensed text:) The second world war exacerbated the struggle and rivalry of the imperialist powers in Africa. The importance of Africa has increased greatly in the postwar period. Africa is assigned a substantial place in the American-British warmongers' aggressive plans as a source of most valuable war-strategic raw materials, a reservoir of cannon fodder and cheap manpower. ...

After a series of defeats on the Asian continent, the American and British imperialists are paying special attention to Africa, striving to turn it into their own reliable springboard in the war they are preparing against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. However, the upsurge in the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the African peoples shows that this innermost homefront of imperialism is crumbling too, that here also a downfall similar to the one they suffered in Asia awaits the imperialists.

After the end of the second world war the penetration of American imperialism into Africa increased sharply. It is taking place both via the United States' strengthening of its military-strategic positions in the African countries and via U.S. economic expansion and political interference in the domestic affairs of these countries. ...

Despite the resistance of British imperialism, the economic penetration of American capital into the British colonies in Africa is increasing. The U.S.A.'s share in the foreign trade of the British colonies is growing. A substantial part of the raw materials produced in British possessions in Africa is sent to the U.S.A. Thus, for example, the U.S.A. buys almost all the manganese produced in the Union of South Africa and on the Gold Coast. The American imperialists are taking more and more steps toward subordinating to their economic influence Northern and Southern Rhodesia which have rich reserves of strategic raw materials.

American capital is infiltrating more and more into the mining industry in the British possessions in Africa, for example, the industry of the Union of South Africa. In Johannesburg and Capetown the dominant positions are occupied by Rockefeller, Firestone, Studebaker, Chrysler and Ford companies. The American Transvaal, the American-African Mining Exploration, General Motors, General Electric, Goodyear Rubber and other American companies have opened up branches in the Union of South Africa and are buying up all the chromite and other mines here. American firms have already bought up part of the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia and British Southwest Africa. The American Union Carbide and Carbon concern controls the production of manganese on the Gold Coast.

Thus, Africa has now become the object of acute rivalry and combat between the imperialist marauders. A special kind of situation is arising under which the U.S.A., which formally does not have any possessions in Africa, is to an increasing degree becoming the master of this continent. ...

Despite the very diverse and specific nature of the agrarian relations in the various countries of Africa, the land question is common to all these countries and is exceptionally acute. The imperialists' expropriation of the best land belonging to the indigenous population created artificial agrarian overpopulation in these countries, especially on the reserves—special settlements for Africans. Hundreds of thousands, millions of starving people find shelter on wasted soil which is nearly or completely useless for tilling. ...

Despite the very specific nature and special features of the development of each traditional country of Africa, they all have in common the fact that all of them have already been drawn, to some extent or other, into the process of capitalist development which has been especially accelerated in the past decade and is taking place here, as in colonies in general, in ugly, sick forms. Capitalist industry, which actually has a specific, colonial character, is arising in the African countries; the African national proletariat is being formed; a national bourgeoisie and a bourgeois intelligentsia are making their appearance. ...

The second world war worsened the material living conditions of the African workers and of the entire working population, which had been very grievous in the prewar period. The preparations for a third world war and the militarization of the countries of the African continent are leading to intensification of the economic and political oppression of the African working people. Different wages have been fixed for workers of different nationalities in these countries; moreover, workers from the local population are subjected to monstrous discrimination. ...

Slave, forced labor is employed widely in the African countries. Racial discrimination is rampant. In the Belgian Congo, for example, Africans and Europeans cannot be members of one and the same trade union. In Elizabethville there are special shops for blacks and whites. On the ferryboats plying the Congo River, special places have been set up for blacks; blacks receive permission to go ashore only after all the whites have disembarked.

All this testifies to the fact that the position of the working class, of all the working people of Africa, has deteriorated still more in the postwar years. The exploitation of the African working people has reached monstrous proportions. The African working people are faced with the threat of rapid physical degeneration. Reduced to despair, the masses are seeking a revolutionary way out of the situation which has arisen. ...

A mighty strike movement has developed in the French colonies of North Africa in the postwar period; this is the answer of the proletariat of these countries to the imperialists' offensive against the working people's standard of living. ...

The national liberation movement has reached great proportions in Morocco. Despite the harsh repressions and persecutions, one strike followed another throughout 1948 and 1949. In June, 1949, a miners' strike broke out in Jerada; 50 miners were killed during the breaking-up of the strike. A police regime has been set up in Morocco; freedom of assembly has been banned; strict censorship has been introduced and repressions have begun against trade unions. The chief blow has been directed against the Moroccan Communist Party, founded in 1942. The Communist Party of Morocco has worked under difficult, semilegal conditions and has been subjected to harsh persecutions. The imperialists have striven to destroy its leading hierarchy. Fighting against the Communist Party and the trade unions, they have, at the same time, tried to prevent the national forces from rallying together, to cut off the national bourgeoisie—whose interests are expressed by the so-called Democratic Party of Independence (Istiqlal)—from the general movement. ...

The working class of the North African countries, headed by its vanguard—the Communist Parties—is not limiting itself to the interests and tasks of its class struggle; it is the inspirer and standard-bearer of the nationwide struggle for freedom, peace and democracy.

In the French possessions in West and Equatorial Africa, which are extremely backward economically and culturally and have but a small national proletariat, the liberation struggle is developing in another form. A spontaneous movement against French imperialism, for freedom and an improvement of living

conditions, began to develop here after the second world war. Despite the repressions of the colonizing authorities, the movement has not only not ceased but, on the contrary, has become stronger and has been formalized organizationally.

A mass organization of the united national front—the Democratic African Rally—was formed in September, 1946. This organization unites all classes and all social strata, including the national bourgeoisie and even representatives of the feudal and semifeudal nobility who are ready to fight against imperialism and for national freedom, against political lawlessness.

In the beginning this organization's chief task was to fight for equality of rights for Africans in all spheres of economic and political life. ...

As broad masses of the working people were drawn into the Democratic African Rally and as it gradually turned to more vigorous forms of fighting imperialism, hesitations and departures from the active movement began among the bourgeois-feudal part of the organization. The imperialists exerted every effort to split the unity of the national liberation movement. They managed to get members of the French Parliament and members of the Democratic African Rally not to vote on the question of the "dirty" war in Viet Nam, to vote for the prolongation of the term of military service, for the government armament program. They tried also to begin a struggle inside the Democratic African Rally.

However, despite the treachery of the bourgeois-feudal hierarchy, the struggle of the popular masses of French West and Equatorial Africa is expanding. The partisans of peace movement is growing in these countries. The Stockholm appeal was signed by 300,000 people here.

Wherever there is a numerically large proletariat in the British positions in Africa, as, for example, in the Union of South Africa, the organized liberation movement is headed by the working class, directed by its vanguard, the Communist Parties. The mighty strike in 1946 of 60,000 blacks, workers in the gold mines of South Africa, was evidence of the growth of the class consciousness of the national proletariat. The struggle of the workers of the Union of South Africa is expanding. In Johannesburg the fascist government fired on the peaceful May Day demonstrations in 1950. Eighteen people were killed and 30 injured.

The working class of Nigeria and the Gold Coast marches in the forefront of the national liberation struggle in British West Africa. The workers movement continued to grow in Nigeria in 1945 after the mighty general strike of workers and employees. In November, 1949, it developed into a mighty strike of mine workers in the state mines in Enugu. ...

The struggle of the working class of the Gold Coast colony has gained considerable strength. From Jan. 8 to Jan. 11, 1950, there was a general strike which embraced broad strata of the workers. It coincided with the boycott and civil disobedience campaign which the population proclaimed in connection with the publication of the new draft "constitution" for the Gold Coast. Outbursts of the African working class, strikes and demonstrations also occur in the colonies of British East Africa—in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The high state of trade union organization of the working class is growing. Although the imperialists punish membership in a trade union in the African countries as a grave political crime, there are trade unions in all African colonies. In a number of countries the trade union federations of workers and employees have hundreds of thousands of members (Union of South Africa, Algeria, Nigeria, etc.). The African labor movement is closely linked with the international labor movement. The overwhelming majority of the African trade union federations are affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. The African working class is becoming the advanced detachment of the national liberation movement.

The African peasantry is also gradually joining in the liberation struggle. The influence of the tribal chieftains and elders and tribal disunity holds sway over the peasants of many African countries. The peasants' actions are frequently fettered by religious prejudices. Nevertheless, the increasing activity of the peasantry of French North Africa and other countries, and especially the struggle of the agricultural workers, show that the peasantry is becoming a real ally of the working class in the liberation struggle.

Anti-imperialist blocs, which are composed of representatives of all strata of the population, are arising in the British colonies in Africa as well as in the French colonies. Some of them arose during the second world war. For example, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, set up in August, 1943, now unites over 299 diverse political organizations. In the Gold Coast colony the United Gold Coast Convention organization has been formed, headed by representatives of the big national bourgeoisie.

All these organizations, which unite diverse strata and class groups, including representatives of the semifeudal strata, and which are directed by the national bourgeoisie and the bourgeois intelligentsia, travel basically an identical path of development. Having arisen as organizations reflecting the broad dissatisfaction of the popular masses with the imperialist oppression, they cannot remain apart from the class struggles of the workers and peasants. As the popular masses turn to more acute forms of the anti-imperialist and class struggle, there begin in these movements a schism and a departure from the active struggle by the big national bourgeoisie. Thus, for example, a new organization—The Convention People's Party—basing itself on more democratic principles and representing the more progressive democratic elements, singled itself out from the United Gold Coast Convention which had slithered more and more down the path of a passive, conciliatory policy and cooperation with imperialism. It sharply opposed the new draft constitution and put forward the slogan: "Self-Government Now." The policy of the People's Party met with broad support among the masses: during the elections to the Legislative Council it received 35 of the 38 seats.

The national liberation movement developing in the postwar period in the African countries, especially in the Arab countries, shows that the broadest strata of the population are rallying together in a united national front in the struggle against imperialism. However, this front is not homogeneous. The positions of the national bourgeoisie in the general struggle are dual and contradictory. Part of the bourgeoisie, its insubstantial hierarchy—the compradores and big bourgeoisie—is cooperating closely with the foreign imperialists and is their mainstay in these countries. At the same time, a considerable part of the national bourgeoisie, dissatisfied with the imperialist powers' policy of impeding the development of the productive forces of the colonial and semicolonial countries, is opposing imperialism. Thus, the struggle for abrogating the enslaving 1936 treaty foisted on Egypt by the British imperialists has long been the banner of the national liberation movement of all strata of the Egyptian people, including substantial strata of the national bourgeoisie. In addition, the hierarchical groups of the Egyptian national bourgeoisie, together with the feudal lords and compradores, are advocating the maintenance of the colonial system in Egypt. ...

The British and American imperialists are doing their utmost to sever the national bourgeoisie from the national liberation movement and also to create a schism in the trade union movement. In individual instances they are successful, as is borne out, for example, by the schism in the trade union movements in Tunisia. By partial concessions and constitutional handouts, the British imperialists are trying to enlist the cooperation of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois intelligentsia.

However, the peoples can discern the British and American warmongers' cunning methods and are actively resisting them. Thus, as a result of the popular masses' resolute resistance, the reactionary imperialist plans for the creation of a Central African federation (made up of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) suffered complete failure.

In the five postwar years the national liberation movement of the African peoples traveled a long path of self-organization. In a number of countries it has already been turned into a mass organized movement directed by the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Parties. In those countries where Communist Parties have not yet been formed the working class, marching in the forefront of the movement, is fighting for leadership of the movement and for the ousting of the national bourgeoisie. Surmounting tremendous difficulties along its path, the African working class is infecting all strata of the population under the yoke of imperialism with the will to fight and the determination to achieve victory. ...

The events developing in the African countries show that the imperialists will not succeed with any bloody reprisals, with any cunning and false promises in breaking the will of the downtrodden peoples to fight for freedom and in turning them into obedient executors of their predatory anti-Soviet plans. The peoples will achieve victory in the fight for peace and freedom.

World Economy

SOVIET FUR ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS. (By A. Kaplin, President of Soyuzpushnina, the Soviet Fur Sales Trust. *Vneshnyaya trgovlya*, No. 2, February [published in March], 1952, pp. 10-14. Complete text:) Our enormous fur resources, the high quality of Soviet fur and the variety of its kinds ensure the Soviet Union a leading place in the world fur trade.

In prerevolutionary Russia rapacious slaughter of wild animals led to a decline in fur resources. Thanks to the measures taken by the Soviet government, the fur resources in our country have not only been restored but considerably increased. The decree signed in 1920 by the founder of the Soviet state, V. I. Lenin, aimed at the regulation and correct use of fur resources, played a great part in restoring and enlarging our riches in fur. Fixed seasons for hunting fur-bearing animals were established throughout the whole country. It was forbidden to hunt some of the more valuable animals (including Kamchatka and river beaver). The hunting seasons are also regulated now. The winter hunting season opens only after test shooting and examination of the skins obtained by specialists. Such valuable fur-bearing animals as sable, marten, muskrat, raccoon and others may be killed only with special licenses issued by the Hunting Administration. Preserves have been organized in many provinces of the Soviet Union where valuable and rare fur-bearing animals are found. A great deal of work has been done to acclimatize new types of fur-bearing animals, American muskrat and nutria, not native to the U.S.S.R.; these are now obtained in considerable quantities.

A wide-scale development of fur farming and caracul sheep raising is of particular importance for increasing the fur resources in our country. State fur farms have been organized in the north of the Soviet Union, in which sable, marten, mink, polar foxes, silver and platinum foxes are raised with great success; in the south valuable breeds of caracul sheep are raised on state caracul farms. Valuable fur-bearing animals and caracul sheep are also bred by many collective farms.

The U.S.S.R. fur resources not only meet the demands of the home market, but make it possible to export a large quantity of furs to many foreign countries.

The fur goods exported by Soyuzpushnina, the Soviet Fur Sales Trust, are acknowledged on the international market to be the best in the world both for their natural qualities (silkenness and luxuriance of the fur, color, etc.) and for the quality of the preliminary processing and grading. The representatives of foreign fur firms have repeatedly stated that they prefer to buy Soviet caracul not only because of its high quality, but also because of its good grading; they can make five coats out of one bale of 150 caracul skins, whereas the mixed quality of Afghan caracul skins makes it difficult to select matching skins. The Soviet system of fur grading according to a single standard has proved popular on all the foreign markets. Such well-known fur companies as Anning, Chadwick and Kiver, the Anglo-American, Papert and Strasburg, British-American, British-Continental, United Russian, Kestenbaum, Kuhn, Lopacher, Kasals and others buy fur goods from Soyuzpushnina without preliminary examination.

The large assortment and high quality of Soviet fur goods has ensured them a market in all the principal countries of the world.

During the past few years Soyuzpushnina has exported Soviet fur goods to Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Canada, China, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, the U.S.A., Turkey, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden and other countries.

Sable, Siberian squirrel, ermine, Siberian skunk, mountain marten, white skunk and caracul are in particularly great demand on the international fur market. Sables, which are found only in the U.S.S.R., are valued very highly, especially the Kamchatka and Bagruzinsky varieties. It is sufficient to point out that the Mechutan firm bought a batch of sable skins from Soyuzpushnina and sold individual skins retail for as much as \$2000 each in 1944. The high quality of Siberian blue squirrel is also well known on the international fur market. The Siberian skunk, which can successfully imitate sable, is found only in the U.S.S.R. and China and is in great demand in the majority of foreign countries. The white skunk is also found only in the Soviet Union; ladies' coats and collars are made in many countries from its natural skin (the Petropavlovsk, Orenburg and Semipalatinsk varieties). The Kamchatka fox possesses an exceptional fiery red fur, which distinguishes it to its advantage from the red fox found in other countries.

Soyuzpushnina carries on trade in fur goods in the U.S.S.R. and abroad. Usually toward the beginning of the winter season (November and December) the heads or representatives of a number of the largest world fur firms come to Moscow to buy furs (from the warehouse or by contract), and they remain here till the end of the season. Certain firms buy goods from Soyuzpushnina by telegraph or telephone.

The Leningrad international fur auctions are of great importance in the international fur trade. The majority of foreign fur firms stop business three or four weeks before the sale, until the prices prevailing at it become known.

The first international fur auction in Leningrad was held in March, 1931. Seventy-eight representatives of various firms in 11 countries came to the auction and bought up 95% of all the goods for sale. After that the fur auctions in Leningrad were held twice a year up to and including 1939. The number of foreign buyers at these auctions increased from 78 in 1931 to 189 in 1937, and the number of countries represented rose from 11 to 20 (1936).

In 1939 the Fur Palace was built in Leningrad for the fur auctions. The representatives of foreign firms say that no other country has a building so well adapted for auctions.

In the postwar period, beginning in 1947, the Leningrad international fur auctions have taken place once a year. The number of furs and caracul skins for sale has increased considerably. At the recent sales between 80 and 124 heads and representatives of fur firms have attended from between 10 and 13 countries; the percentage of goods sold has varied between 80% and 99%.

At the 22nd Leningrad international fur auction in July, 1951, buyers came from Australia, Britain, Belgium, Holland, Canada, the U.S.A., Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden. It must be noted that at this auction purchases of fur by U.S. firms fell, but purchases by European firms, with the exception of the British, rose greatly.

The proportion of purchases of fur made by the various countries at the Leningrad auctions is as follows:

	19th Auction July, 1948	22nd Auction July, 1951
Total	100.0	100.0
Britain	14.0	3.9
Belgium	0.9	15.6
The Netherlands . . .	0.1	15.2
Italy	—	3.6
Canada	2.1	3.2
U.S.A.	69.4	48.1
Switzerland	5.1	10.1
Other countries . . .	8.4	0.3

The magazine *British Fur Trade* stated in September, 1947, that the London traders who attended the Leningrad auction were very satisfied with the organization and conduct of the sales. This magazine reported that the warehouse facilities were admirable, and the service personnel, who showed 8000 models of fur, were beyond reproach.

In August, 1950, the same magazine wrote that the 21st Leningrad fur auction had been carried out with scrupulous accuracy and that the quantity of fur was the largest at the postwar auctions so far.

In addition to the auctions, fur goods were also sold in Leningrad and in Moscow, where Soyuzpushnina has special cold storage facilities, where the representatives of foreign firms can examine the furs before their final processing. Soyuzpushnina also sells some of its goods abroad from its warehouses in Zurich and London, and also at London auctions.

Many firms which buy Soviet furs and caracul skins in small batches from warehouses in the U.S.S.R. and abroad also conclude long-term contracts with Soyuzpushnina to supply them with fur goods all the year round. Such contracts are generally concluded for winter furs (squirrel, marten, sable, Siberian skunk, skunk, ermine, American muskrat, polar fox, fox, hare, wolf, mink, lynx, etc.) at the end of the fourth quarter and in the first quarter of the year, and for caracul in the first quarter and at the beginning of the second quarter of the year. The representatives of the fur firms who come to the U.S.S.R. take over the furs at the warehouses in Moscow and Leningrad, after which the goods are loaded onto steamers or airplanes for dispatch abroad.

Among the capitalist countries fur goods are exported by Australia, Afghanistan, Denmark, Iran, Canada, Norway, the U.S.A., Finland, France, Sweden, South Africa and other countries. However, the furs produced by the above-mentioned countries are inferior in quality to Soviet furs, and the majority of capitalist exporting countries import Soviet fur goods. The U.S. government, pursuant to its policy of boycott and discrimination with regard to foreign trade with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, introduced on Jan. 5, 1952, a ban on U.S. import of seven varieties of Soviet fur goods (marten, Siberian skunk, ermine, American muskrat, mink, fox and weasel). However this ban harms only the American firms by depriving them of valuable types of Soviet fur. The American newspaper *Women's Wear Daily* admitted in December, 1951, that the ban on the import of seven types of Russian fur would lead to a reduced demand and a fall in prices for American furs on the U.S. market, since European firms would stop buying the cheap types of American fur (raccoon, South American muskrat, skunk, opossum, fox and mink of various varieties). These firms prefer to buy muskrat in the U.S.S.R. since Russian muskrat is superior in quality to South American. South American firms will also reduce purchases of fur in the U.S.A. and make larger purchases of Soviet fur in London.

The foreign press is proposing that European firms buy ermine in the U.S.S.R. instead of in Canada. The *United Fur Growers' Bulletin* of Nov. 30, 1951, reported that "since the

new law (i.e. the law banning the import of seven types of Soviet fur—A. K.) is not desired even by the fur trade, it is doubtful whether it will lead to a rise in prices for American fur." The same bulletin on Nov. 1, 1951, predicted a fall in prices of 30% for American wild mink and of 20% for American ranch mink.

Thus, the action of the U.S. government will harm American hunters, farmers and American fur traders above all.

The seven varieties of Soviet fur whose import into the U.S.A. is banned will, thanks to their high quality, find buyers in other countries.

A number of foreign firms have already offered Soyuzpushnina contracts to supply them with muskrat, skunk, marten, ermine and other types of fur in 1952.

Sports

AMERICAN ATHLETES' BEHAVIOR. (*Izvestia*, March 12, p. 4. Complete text:) Stockholm (Tass)—After the Winter Olympics in Oslo, the American hockey team went to Sweden where it played several matches. The exceptional roughness and unsporting behavior of the American players were noted in the very first games. But the Americans set a "record" in roughness during a game in Sundsvall on March 9.

During the game, one of the American players attacked a Swedish player, striking him in the face with his fists. The Swede began to defend himself, and then almost all the American entered the fight. The referee wanted to send the players who had started the fight off the ice but the captain of the American team interfered. The captain was sent off the ice for his coarse language. The Americans then began to threaten the referee and finally beat him up. When the crowd expressed indignation at the Americans' conduct, one of the American hockey players started a fight in the crowd.

As a result, the whole game was turned into a free-for-all in which not only fists but also hockey sticks were brought into action. The American players were sent, under police protection, to the car awaiting them.

An *Aftontidningen* correspondent, describing the fight in the Sundsvall stadium, writes: "A worse spectacle of a hockey game has apparently never been seen in these parts, and apparently a worse game will never be seen." The correspondent notes that the "overseas players displayed a number of cheating methods, brawling, fist-fighting, free-style wrestling, and hockey least of all."

Marxism-Leninism

'ON THE IMPORTANCE OF MILITANT MATERIALISM.' — Toward 30th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's Article. (Pravda, March 12, p. 2. 2800 words. Summary:) Thirty years ago the magazine Pod Znamenem Marxizma [Under the Banner of Marxism] published V. I. Lenin's article "On the Importance of Militant Materialism," in which Lenin pointed out the tremendous importance of materialist philosophy in the Party's ideological work during the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin's article is a model of Bolshevik implacability toward ideologies hostile to Marxism and enlarges upon the premise of Party allegiance in philosophy which he formulated in "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other works.

After the Civil War the class enemies intensified their struggle against the Soviet regime both in the economic and the ideological spheres. Reactionary professors and writers slandered the socialist revolution, spoke against materialist philosophy and propagandized idealistic views. Overt class enemies of the Soviet regime were actively abetted by the then covert enemies of the people, the Trotskyites, Zinovyevites and Bukharinists and others.

Mass editions of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the training of Marxist theoreticians and the propaganda of materialism in the Bolshevik press were of tremendous importance in the struggle against hostile ideology and in defense of the theoretical principles of Marxism. January, 1922, marked the beginning of publication of the philosophical magazine Pod Znamenem Marxizma, which was intended to combat reactionary bourgeois ideology and to deal with problems of dialectical materialism, to defend and disseminate the materialist outlook. Defining the aims of the magazine, Lenin wrote in the article "On the Importance of Militant Materialism:"

"***A magazine which intends to be the organ of militant materialism must be a fighting organ, first in the sense of consistently exposing and attacking all contemporary learned lackeys of clericalism, regardless of whether they speak as representatives of official science or as free lances who call themselves 'democratic left-wingers' or 'idealist socialist' publicists.

"Second, such a magazine must be an organ of militant atheism." *

Lenin considered the rallying of consistent materialists a major requisite for solving the problems presented, at the same time pointing to the need for Communists to join with representatives of contemporary natural science who were inclined toward materialism and were not afraid to defend and champion it against fashionable philosophical excursions into idealism and skepticism.

Our Party has always ascribed special importance to Marxist philosophy, the development of which marked a revolutionary turning point in science. Comrade Stalin's works offer an inspired elucidation of problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy and history and have equipped the Party to solve the world-historic tasks of building communism, to shatter bourgeois theories and ideology of capitulation of the Trotskyites, Bukharinists, bourgeois nationalists and all other enemies of the Party and working class. The Party routed and buried Menshevik idealism and mechanism in philosophy and anti-Marxist trends in political economy, historical science, literature and the arts.

J. V. Stalin's inspired works "On Dialectical and Historical Materialism" and "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," high points in Marxist-Leninist philosophical thought, are of tremendous importance to the development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Relying on dialectical materialism, Soviet scientists have made great strides and have solved a number of problems of importance to the national economy and to defense. Carrying out the task set by Comrade Stalin of catching up to and surpassing science abroad, Soviet scientists have taken first place in the development of world science in a number of fields. Soviet scientists must continue to master

Marxist-Leninist philosophy and to fight implacably against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology.

Carrying out the instructions of the Party, our theoretical cadres have done much work to propagandize the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The press has noted the importance of the publication of a number of philosophical works, and the magazine Voprosy filosofii has improved. However, our philosophers are still greatly indebted to the Soviet public. Many theoretical problems posed in connection with the development of science and the practical building of communism have not received due attention in philosophical writings.

The development of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, the conflict of opinions in science, the struggle against dogmatism and pedantry and for the creative development of theory are major requisites to successful work by Soviet philosophers.

V. I. Lenin called upon Soviet philosophers to wage a merciless struggle against foreign bourgeois ideology, against all the learned lackeys of reaction and obscurantism. In "On the Importance of Militant Materialism" Lenin specially emphasized the reactionary role of American imperialism, stating that it was precisely in the U.S.A. that "so-called 'modern democracy' (to which the Mensheviks, S.R.s and to some extent the anarchists, etc., pay homage) is nothing but freedom to propagandize what the bourgeoisie wants propagandized, and it wants to propagandize the most reactionary ideas — religion, obscurantism, defense of exploitation, etc." *

In our day the U.S.A. has become the center of world reaction, the spawning ground for the wildest cannibalistic fascist theories. The most reactionary philosophical schools and trends have grown from the soil of the crisis in bourgeois science, culture and the entire capitalistic system. The imperialist bourgeoisie is mobilizing all the forces of obscurantism and reaction to combat Marxism. Its ideologists — shameless reactionaries such as Dewey and Russell — put clericalism and mysticism in the place of real science. The physical idealists, pragmatists, instrumentalists and other representatives of the reactionary philosophy of the bourgeoisie maintain that it is necessary to restrict reason in order to leave a place for religion.

Exposing the kowtowing of reactionary scientists to the bourgeoisie, Lenin wrote in his book "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism:" "Once the subject is philosophy, not one of these professors can be believed in a single thing he says."

Our task is constantly to expose contemporary reactionary bourgeois philosophy and sociology, to castigate bourgeois ideology and culture and to expose the proponents of cannibalistic theories, the ideologists and champions of the aggressive plans of American imperialism.

V. I. Lenin's "On the Importance of Militant Materialism" is a major contribution to the treasury of Marxism. It gave the Party a keen weapon with which to combat bourgeois ideology, to assert dialectical materialism in all fields of Soviet science and to broaden the development of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in constant relation to the tasks of building communism.

TRIUMPH OF IDEOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF BOLSHEVISM. — Toward 50th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's 'What Is To Be Done?' (By V. Stepanov. Pravda, March 16, pp. 2-3. 4000 words. Summary:) Lenin's famous book "What Is To Be Done?" the theoretical tenets of which formed the basis of the Bolshevik Party's ideology, appeared 50 years ago, in March 1902.

The Party has always attached immense importance to theoretical questions and the theoretical training of its members. Its strength lies in its grasp of Marxist-Leninist science, which enables it to perceive the inner laws of development underlying events and to foresee how these events will develop in the future. The Party bases its practical work, its policy, strategy and tactics, on the facts of science.

V. I. Lenin exposed with brilliant perspicuity the opportunistic, treacherous implications of the so-called theory of the spontaneity of the labor movement, showing that unless it is led by a party armed with revolutionary theory this movement inevitably breaks

* "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXXIII, p. 203.

* "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXXIII, p. 206.

down and falls under the influence of bourgeois ideology. The mendacious assertions of the opportunists that socialist ideology arises spontaneously from the labor movement was motivated by the desire to disarm the working class politically and ideologically and to turn the Party into a passive force. Lenin showed that acceptance of spontaneity in the labor movement and disparagement of the role of socialist consciousness are the logical foundation of every form of opportunism.

By his clear-cut formulation of the antithesis between the bourgeois and proletarian ideologies, Lenin clarified the concept of the ideological struggle within capitalist society and defined precisely the class character of the two ideological trends.

Lenin showed the socialist ideology is forged only on the basis of advanced science and is introduced into the labor movement by the Marxist party. It was he who set the Party the historic task of introducing socialist consciousness into the labor movement, of combining the theory of scientific socialism with the labor movement and the practical revolutionary struggle of the proletariat.

In the 50 years since the publication of Lenin's book our Party has grown from a small group of revolutionaries to become a mighty and invincible force because it never for a moment retreated from Lenin's principles or relaxed its struggle against opportunist groups in its own ranks and in the international arena.

Communist Party

PLENARY SESSION OF LITHUANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, March 16, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) Vilnius—The recent plenary session of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee discussed tasks of Party organizations in improving the work of industry and transport, and measures for improving work with newly admitted Party members.

Central Committee secretary Comrade Moskvinov, who spoke on the first question, and those participating in the discussion noted that the republic's industry had surpassed the prewar level but that there are still serious shortcomings. Not all enterprises are fulfilling production plans and in a number of places socialist competition is superficially organized and Party political work is inadequate.

The report on the second question and the speeches by participants in the session pointed out that the republic's Party organization had filled its ranks with the best representatives of the working class, collective farm peasantry and intelligentsia but that there were many shortcomings in admittance to Party membership and in the training of young Communists. Some district Party committees violate the principle of individual selection for Party membership in their haste to recruit as many members as possible for the Party organizations. Major shortcomings were revealed in work to train young Communists. Party meetings are held irregularly in a number of places, not all Communist have Party assignments and some of them are not included in political studies.

State and Law

BUDGET OF GREAT PEACE-LOVING POWER. (Pravda, March 12, p. 1. 450 words. Condensed text:) The working people of Moscow, like those of all our great country, greeted the U.S.S.R. 1952 state budget law approved by the Supreme Soviet with a feeling of profound satisfaction. In the factories of the capital reports are being delivered on the results of the work of the third session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Speaking before the personnel of the truck assembly and testing shop of the J. V. Stalin Automobile Plant, Comrade Mikhailov, assembly line foreman, said:

"We welcome the 1952 state budget law from the bottom of our hearts. The U.S.S.R. state budget is a striking new proof of the invincible might of our socialist motherland, proof of the solicitude of the Party and the government for the increased well-being of the Soviet people. Our feelings are

shared by all progressive people in the world, for the U.S.S.R. state budget is a budget of peace and friendship between peoples."

In response to the edicts of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet the workers pledged themselves to increase labor productivity by all possible means and to improve the quality of output. The day's target for truck assembly was overfulfilled, Comrades Shauyan, Lunin and Sokolov of the main conveyor belt distinguishing themselves by particularly high productive labor. ...

Lively discussions also took place yesterday in the S. M. Kirov Dynamo Works. ...

Amidst great patriotic enthusiasm reports were given in the shops of the A. I. Yefremov Red Proletarian Factory, the M. I. Kalinin Cutter Works, the L. M. Kaganovich First State Bearing Plant and other enterprises in the capital.

FORMATION OF REGIONS IN MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC. (Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR, March 16, p. 2. Complete text:) By edict of the Moldavian Republic Supreme Soviet dated Jan. 31, 1952, the following regions have been formed:

Beltsy, with its center in the city of Beltsy, including Beltsy and Soroki (which remain cities of republic affiliation) and the districts of Ataki, Beltsy, Bolotino, Bratushan, Brichany, Vertyuzhan, Glodyany, Drokiyev, Yedintsy, Zguritsky, Kamenka, Kishkaren, Kotyuzhany, Lipkany, Oknitsa, Ryshkany, Skuliany, Soroks Synzherei, Tyrnov, Faleshty and Floreshty.

Kagul, with its center in the city of Kagul, including the city of Kagul (which remains a city of republic affiliation) and the districts of Baimaklia, Vulkaneshty, Kagul, Kangaz, Komrat, Leovo, Romanod, Taraklia, Chadyr-Lung and Chimishlia.

Kishinev, with its center in the city of Kishinev, including the city of Orgeyev (which remains a city of republic affiliation) and the districts of Bravich, Vadului-Vodsky, Kalarash, Karpinen, Kiperchen, Kishinev, Korneshty, Kotovskoye, Kriulyan, Nisporen, Orgeyev, Raspopen, Rezina, Rybnitsa, Strasheny, Susleny, Teleneshty and Ungeny.

Tiraspol, with its center in the city of Tiraspol, including the cities of Tiraspol and Bendery (which remain cities of republic affiliation) and the districts of Bendery, Bulboky, Volontirov, Grigoriopol, Dubossary, Kainar, Kaushan, Oloneshty, Slobodzeyia and Tiraspol.

Industry

Letter to the Editor: REMOVE OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT OF IRON ORE INDUSTRY IN URALS. (By M. Ilyin, Director of the Urals Ore Trust. Izvestia, March 12, p. 2. 600 words. Condensed text:) The Urals iron ore industry, like the U.S.S.R. national economy as a whole, has developed successfully since the war. Iron ore and limestone output has increased several times in comparison with 1940. The miners now supply the iron and steel mills with far more agglomerate. With few exceptions, Urals metallurgy no longer receives un-concentrated ores.

However, all this can by no means satisfy us. The rate of development of mines of the Urals Ore Trust is beginning to lag behind the requirements of metallurgy. Blast-furnace workers are constantly increasing blast-furnace efficiency and making greater and greater demands on the miners to increase ore shipments and improve the quality of the ore.

Meanwhile the plan for completing new plants and housing for the miners is consistently unfulfilled. ... The directors of the construction trusts have with impunity transferred most workers to work on the construction of metallurgical enterprises and left no one to build facilities for the ore mines, not troubling to realize that this retards the development of the iron ore industry. ...

Increased mining and processing of individual rich ore deposits gives rise to the need for developing concentration work and increasing the amount of ore extracted so as to obtain the necessary amount of marketable ore. All this entails more rapid completion of concentration plants.

The lag in housing construction also affects further development of the Urals ore-mining industry. Failure to fulfill the plan for new housing is seriously hampering improvement in cultural and welfare services to the mine workers, engineers and technicians.

The present Urals State Ore Industry Planning Institute is not supplying construction projects with the necessary plans and blueprints on time. There is no mining research institute in the Urals, such as there is in the Krivoi Rog Basin, for example. Yet the Urals deposits are more complex in geological structure, in the qualitative characteristics of their ores and in the system of working them. ...

(Editorial)—METAL WORKERS' COMPETITION. (Pravda, March 16, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) Today Pravda publishes a letter to Comrade Stalin from personnel of the J. V. Stalin Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Combine reporting successes achieved in 1951 and undertaking socialist obligations for 1952.

In order that the tasks confronting the metallurgical industry may be met it is necessary to raise the work of all enterprises producing ferrous metals to a new and higher level.

That is why the initiative of the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk metal workers is particularly significant.

The Kuznetsk metal workers, approving the initiative of the Magnitogorsk workers,* have in their turn pledged themselves to fulfill ahead of schedule the 1952 plan for all branches of metallurgy and to produce in excess of plan 40,000 tons of pig iron, 50,000 tons of steel, 30,000 tons of rolled metal, 20,000 tons of coke and 70,000 tons of iron ore. The Kuznetsk workers have also pledged themselves to effect economies of 12,000,000 rubles, 6,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power and 20,000 tons of fuel in excess of plan. They have also undertaken other important obligations.

It is the patriotic duty of Soviet metal workers to develop more extensively socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 state plan.

(Editorial)—PATRIOTIC APPEAL OF DONETS BASIN MINERS. (Pravda, March 18, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans is expanding ever more widely in all branches of the national economy. On the initiative of the Magnitogorsk metal workers and the Bashkir oil workers† more and more collectives are joining in the competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the 1952 plan.

Today Pravda published a letter to Comrade J. V. Stalin from the miners and mine builders of Stalino Province. The workers of the Stalin and Artem Coal Combines and the Stalin Mine Construction Combine tell of the successes of the Donets Basin and undertake socialist obligations in the competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan.

The 1952 state plan for the development of the national economy sets new and responsible tasks for coal industry workers. They must ensure a considerable increase in coal production, raise labor productivity, reduce unit costs of fuel extraction and successfully implement plans for capital and housing and cultural-welfare construction.

The mine workers of Stalino Province have pledged themselves this year to fulfill the coal production plan ahead of schedule and to produce above plan 150,000 tons (including 60,000 tons of coking coal) in the Stalin combine and 50,000 tons (including 30,000 tons of coking coal) in the Artem combine.

Party organizations must devote more attention to directing the socialist competition and resolutely eliminate elements of formalism in it.

In their letter to Comrade Stalin the Donets Basin miners and mine builders invite the miners of the Kuznetsk Basin to continue the socialist competition. This patriotic appeal will meet with a warm response among the miners of the Kuznetsk Basin and other coal basins of the country.

Letter to the Editor: WHERE ARE CHILDREN'S TOYS? (By Artist N. Zhukov and Writer S. Mikhailov, Stalin Prize Winners. Pravda, March 12, p. 2. Complete text:) The Party and government attach tremendous importance to the communist education of our children.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 5, p. 31.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 34.

Buying a new toy is a holiday for a child. Good toys and games tell children about the life of our country, about labor, about nature.

And how unpleasant it is when a child receives an article that is uninteresting, printed on poor paper or manufactured from waste material of the lowest quality—and, in addition, dull and unentertaining.

In the stores, next to balls, dolls, automobiles and drums lie children's blocks with crude, tasteless pictures, screens on which a tiger is indistinguishable from a hare and table games in which every component is a new enigma.

Try and find a good new table game or an amusing toy—there are few, almost none.

Several printing plants in Moscow turn out table and other games. Until recently these factories were under the jurisdiction of the borough local industry trusts, which planned and produced table and other games in addition to buckets, saucepans and boots. Toys were considered consumers' goods and the source of a definite revenue.

Factories can produce good games. The Krasnaya Presnya Table Games Factory, for example, has been making them for more than 60 years and has amassed considerable experience. Among its workers are quite a few people who know and love their work. Unfortunately, however, their efforts are thwarted by the indifference of the Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry, which is determined not to admit the value of children's toys.

Small, dispersed "printing" concerns have often become soft berths for people who see easy money in children's games.

At the same time that a considerable amount of trash fills the shelves of the toy stores, the Zagorsk Toy Institute and its museum have hundreds of interesting models of games and toys, including a wide selection of Russian folk toys which attest to the love and attention our people have always lavished on children's games. The best models pavilion at the All-Union Chamber of Commerce every year gives its approval to dozens of new and original models for games which have received prizes in republic competitions. But all these are accumulated, approved—and, with rare exceptions, never see the light of day.

The table games section of the Russian Republic Ministry of Education shows no interest in the fate of the games it approves.

A city printing trust was organized in Moscow recently. This new Moscow Printing Industry Trust took in 17 Moscow printing plants, and one would have thought it had all it needed to organize production of table games and toys. In August, 1951, the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee adopted a resolution on comprehensively increasing the assortment and improving the quality of games and toys. However, the trust lacks raw materials and supplies.

Various enterprises have made many promises in this regard, but the net result of all this has been a letter from the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade, signed by the director of the Non-Subsidized Manufactured Goods Merchandizing Administration.

"Because of the acute shortage of white paper products on the market, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade is unable to allocate paper and cardboard for table games."

Nothing could be clearer. This means that the manufacture of games is such a trifling matter that it cannot be compared with the production of folders and notebooks.

One feels like reminding certain individuals of the words of Maxim Gorky: "Games are children's way of getting to know the world." *

COMMISSION ON PROBLEMS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY. (Vechernyaya Moskva, March 18, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) A new commission on problems of the textile industry has been set up in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Division of Technical Sciences. Its basic task is to coordinate scientific research work in matters affecting the textile industry which is being carried on in institutes of the U.S.S.R. and republic Academies of Sciences and in branch institutes, laboratories,

* [See the feuilleton "Intractable Nursemaids," Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 4, p. 29, for another article on toys.]

factories and plants, and to work out means of introducing into production inventions and the results of scientific work.

The commission will generalize scientific research and practical experience in the technology of fiber processing and will organize conferences on topical problems of the industry.

Prof. V. T. Kostitsyn, Doctor of Technical Sciences, has been appointed chairman of the commission, which is composed of Academicians I. I. Artobolevsky, V. S. Kulebakin and other scientists, specialists and ministry representatives.

Agriculture

RECLAMATION OF NEW LANDS. (Pravda, March 12, p. 2. 175 words. Condensed text:) Stalinabad—In Tadzhikistan large sums are being spent on irrigating and developing new lands suitable for growing cotton and other agricultural crops. Every year new canals are being built which make possible the extension of irrigation farming.

This spring construction is being completed on the Upper Koktash Canal, which will irrigate more than 1000 hectares. Early spring plowing has been carried out over this entire area. Irrigation work is going on at full speed in Chubek District, where about 2000 hectares of new land is being brought under crop rotation this spring.

Construction has been completed on a canal and pumping station in the Stalinabad area. This will add another 600 hectares to the irrigated area. ...

Transportation

LANDSCAPING ROADSIDE STRIPS. (Pravda, March 12, p. 2. 175 words. Summary:) Kiev—In 1951 alone fruit trees were planted alongside highways and railroads for a total of more than 20,000 kilometers. The millions of trees included walnuts, pears, apples, cherries, apricots, etc. Preparations are now being made for spring planting, and plans call for planting twice as many fruit trees as in 1951.

Special attention is being given to the construction of spur lines to the future Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station and Southern Ukraine Canal. Thousands of fruit trees and decorative trees will be planted along these lines.

Cities

800TH ANNIVERSARY OF KOSTROMA. (Pravda, March 16, p. 2. Complete text:) Kostroma (Tass)—The working people of Kostroma are observing the 800th anniversary of their city, hearing talks, reports and lectures about this date at factories and institutions. Founded in 1152 by Prince Yury Dolgoruky, Kostroma had become a busy trade city even in the 14th century.

The city has changed beyond recognition under Soviet rule. During the Stalin five-year plans the flax mills were provided with Soviet-made automatic looms and other high-output machinery. The Lenin Flax Combine is one of the largest in the country. The city has factories which produce excavators, cutters, barges and plywood, and one is being built to produce textile machinery.

The city is growing and being improved. Sixty thousand square meters of housing have been completed since the war, and a Palace of Culture and new clubs are being built and streets and squares asphalted.

Kostroma did not have a single higher educational institution before the great October revolution. It now has four institutes, nine technical schools, 33 schools, many clubs, dozens of libraries, a Young Pioneer palace, a folk art center and other cultural institutions.

History

AMERICAN SLAVE TRADERS. (Literaturnaya gazeta, March 15, p. 3. Complete text:) Vilnius—We give the text of a contract once concluded between the bourgeois government of Lithuania and the Swedish-American Line. The text runs:

"The representative of the Swedish-American Line, Samuel Kleinschmidt, is permitted to open an office in the city of Kaunas and, if necessary, branches in other Lithuanian cities to arrange for the evacuation of refugees and emigres from Lithuania to all cities and countries of the Old and New World on the following conditions:

"1. For each emigre the office shall pay the state treasury 100 marks; in addition to this, payment for issuance of passports and granting of visas must be made in accordance with the generally established government regulations***"

It is evident from this contract that the American company simply bought up in Lithuania—and pretty cheap, at 100 marks a head—working hands for resale "to all countries of the Old and New World." A good profit was also made by the Lithuanian bourgeois government, which sold its compatriots into slavery at the hands of the transatlantic slave traders.

The document is quoted in the symposium entitled "Replies to Questions of the Working People" recently published by the Lithuanian Republic State Political and Scientific Literature Publishing House, a collection which contains much material exposing the bestial visage of American imperialism and crime in Lithuania.

The book includes an article by Yu. Barisov entitled "Lenin and Stalin on Predatory American Imperialism," one by J. Ziugzd entitled "The Imperialists of America and Britain Are the Mortal Enemies of the Lithuanian People," one by A. Rudzinskas entitled "How American Capital Oppressed the Working People of Lithuania" and other materials.

The Arts

TOWARD 500TH ANNIVERSARY OF LEONARDO DA VINCI'S BIRTH. (Pravda, March 18, p. 2. 200 words. Condensed text:) The first meeting of the Committee on the 500th Anniversary of the Birth of Leonardo da Vinci was held March 17. The committee planned and discussed measures connected with the celebration of the anniversary of the great Italian artist and scientist.

Meetings and evening gatherings devoted to da Vinci will be held during the celebration. Museums are preparing to exhibit reproductions of the great artist's works, and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House and the Arts Publishing House are putting out monographs and pamphlets about him. Portraits of Leonardo will be printed in large quantities for the celebration, and commemorative stamps will be issued.

The anniversary committee will hold a commemorative meeting in Moscow, and the Divisions of Philosophy and History and Technical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences will hold learned sessions. The U.S.S.R. Academies of Arts and Architecture will also devote learned meetings to the memory of Leonardo da Vinci. ...

Literature

UNDUE FAMILIARITY. (By V. Stepanov. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 15, p. 4. 550 words. Condensed text:) The Soviet people celebrated extensively the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French poet and novelist Victor Hugo. During the celebration numerous articles on his life and work were published in the Soviet press.

However, not all of the authors of these articles adopted a sufficiently responsible attitude toward their task. One cannot help protesting against the article "Victor Hugo," by the poet P. Antokolsky, published in New Times, No. 8, 1952.

The author of this article took many of his judgments from French bourgeois critics who try to belittle the great writer-democrat. ...

To listen to P. Antokolsky, one would think that Hugo's books can be enjoyed only in adolescence, and that the mature mind will regard them as cheap melodramas and struggle with the desire to close them. ...

One is especially struck by the unduly familiar tone of the author. The terminology he uses in analyzing Hugo's poetry is profoundly alien to Soviet criticism. The reader has a right

to demand that the writer should not get away with resounding empty phrases instead of a serious, well thought-out analysis of the content and form peculiar to Hugo's poetry.

Careless enough when he criticizes Victor Hugo, Antokolsky is careless in his praise too. He asserts, for example, that V. Hugo's words to the first international conference of "friends of peace" sound "as timely as if they were uttered by Joliot-Curie or Fadeyev." Not to mention the fact that such parallels are ridiculous and devoid of any historical basis, it should be pointed out that in the passage quoted by P. Antokolsky Hugo goes on to speak of the alleged inevitability of peace on earth. Such a viewpoint is of course alien to modern fighters for peace.

We have taken up shortcomings in P. Antokolsky's article. These shortcomings are of considerable importance and, despite the author's undoubted desire to evaluate Hugo's work from the standpoint of the Soviet reader, only lead to confusion over questions involving the great French writer's work which have long since been solved by Soviet critics.

FOR TRUTHFUL DEPICTION OF OFFICERS OF SUPPLY SERVICES IN IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE. (By Lt. Col. V. Vladimirov. *Krasnaya zvezda*, March 12, p. 2. 1600 words. Condensed text:) ... All the services and special branches of the army have been depicted in the works of Soviet writers. Only one class of military personnel—the officers of the supply services—has remained outside the writers' field of vision. Except for D. Davurin, who recently published the story "The Second Echelon," no one has set himself the task of throwing literary light on the work of these men. ...

In novels and stories about the Soviet Army these men occupy a far smaller place and play a far less significant role than in real life. ...

In G. Penezhko's book "Notes of a Soviet Officer" the supply officer puts in an appearance only for the purpose of inspiring mistrust and aversion in the reader. The author depicts the supply officer only in passing and at the moment when his commanding officer is bawling him out for something. At this moment a bomb explodes nearby, and the author says with a sneer, "The division supply officer turned pale and crouched down."

In "They Fought for Their Motherland" M. Sholokhov puts into the mouth of one of his heroes the following words: "He got as fat as a second-echelon supply officer." This phrase sums up with exemplary clarity the harmful and deeply erroneous view of officers of the supply services. ...

In a number of works supply officers are shown as dry formalists and pedants who arouse the hostility of the spectator. Hence it is not surprising that one of the heroes of L. Dmiterko's play "General Vatutin" threatens to send his driver, who has lost his way, into the supply services!

In short, we have two choices: either a corrupt money-grubber and idler or a pedantic bureaucrat insensitive to all human feeling. Such are the officers of the supply services as depicted by many of our writers and playwrights.

Why is this? It seems to be mainly because the above-mentioned authors have no conception of the tremendous scope and significance of supply work and form their judgments about it on chance impressions. Hence the lack of attention to this sector and the slighting tone used with regard to supply officers.

The record for ignorance and animosity where the supply services are concerned belongs, perhaps, to A. Kalinin, in whose novel "Red Banner" there appears a certain "platoon cook" who feeds the soldiers macaroni ad nauseam. The political officer [politruk] even threatens him with a court-martial for this. But after all, it is well known that there are no platoon cooks in our army, and that the choice of dishes does not depend on the cook, since the menu is approved by the unit commander. ...

Of course there are among officers of the rear services, as among those of other branches, people with certain defects which merit criticism. And it is the writer's privilege—and even his duty—to depict negative as well as positive characters. That is not the point at issue. We are speaking here of the consistent and intentional caricaturing of the characters of supply officers.

We are speaking of a bad tradition which has become established in our military literature and which must be resolutely eliminated. ...

Publishing houses which put out service literature should, in preparing their manuscripts for printing, edit more carefully the pages depicting the activity of officers and other officials of the rear services.

The army reader expects writers to cast off this bad tradition of maligning this particular military service and to depict supply officers in a manner consistent with the high appraisal their work received from Comrade Stalin during the great patriotic war.

Press and Publishing

Criticism and Review: 'AT THE MAP OF THE WORLD.'

(By I. Dementyev. *Izvestia*, March 12, p. 3. 1900 words.

Condensed text:) In 1950 the State Geography Publishing House began to publish a series of popular science pamphlets entitled "At the Map of the World," which were to provide the Soviet reading public with a general idea and basic facts on the political geography of foreign countries. The need for such literature is very great.

Of the entire "At the Map of the World" series (14 pamphlets were published in 1950 and 1951) special notice should be taken of the pamphlets dealing with the countries in the camp of peace, democracy and socialism: "Poland," by P. I. Glushakov; "Rumania," by S. I. Samoilov, and "Bulgaria," by F. T. Konstantinov. The brief but meaty articles in the "At the Map of the World" series give not only general data on the natural conditions, population and economy of each of these countries but also information about their major political, economic and cultural achievements in recent years. ...

Soviet readers will find the pamphlets "Korea," by V. V. Kovyzenko, and "Viet Nam," by I. Ya. Podkopayev, very interesting. In addition to general data of a geographical nature the pamphlet on Korea cites examples of the tremendous changes brought about in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life by the working people of the northern part of this country, liberated by the Soviet Army from the yoke of Japanese imperialism.

The pamphlet was released before the predatory attack by the American interventionists on the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and it would be worth while to revise it now, supplementing it with material on the heroic struggle of the Korean people for their freedom and independence.

Radical changes have taken place in the national economy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the course of its existence. ...

This is why the above pamphlets offer the Soviet reader interesting and valuable material. At the same time it must be pointed out that they also suffer from a number of basic shortcomings.

They contain much factual information which is relative and rapidly becomes outdated. The pamphlet "Rumania," for example, cites plan figures for 1950, which were outdated even at the time the pamphlet was published. Nature and the geographical environment are described in some of the pamphlets outside the context of the country's economy and without due economic evaluation. ...

Individual pamphlets in the series are devoted to capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. ... They tell about countries dominated by the capitalist system, which is based on oppression and exploitation of millions of working people by a handful of monopolists. ... The pamphlets on the countries of the capitalist world are of course useful to our readers. However, they are not free of serious shortcomings. Such pamphlets as "Oceania," by B. A. Alexandrov, and "Turkey," by N. A. Novoselov, contain unpolished material. The reader rightly wonders why the author of the pamphlet on Oceania had to use terminology which is typical of the colonizers in explaining, for example, the origin of half-castes, or the statistics provided by bourgeois statisticians whose aim is to justify imperialism's colonizing policies. Is it after all possible to speak seriously of the foreign trade of Oceania, which is under

(Continued on Page 45)

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

MARCH 12—18, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

At session of U.N. Economic Commission for Europe—Speech by Soviet representative, Pr 13/4-1500. At U.N. Economic Commission for Europe [Reports by Committee on Agricultural Problems and Manpower Committee discussed], Izv 18/3-450. Session of U.N. Disarmament Commission [Plan of work discussed], Pr 16/4-2300, Izv 16/4-2100.

ATLANTIC PACT

International review: A dangerous path [Peoples of Norway and Denmark do not want to become pawns of N.A.T.O.], by V. Korionov, Pr 17/4-550.

KATYN MASSACRE

Statement by Czechoslovak Professor of Criminal Medicine F. Hajek on the so-called "Katyn affair," Pr 12/4-1500, Izv 12/3-1500.*

STALIN PRIZES

Parisian newspapers on awarding of Stalin Prizes for 1951 [French writer André Steele wins prize for novel "The First Blow"], Izv 16/3-100.

PEACE FRONT

Uruguayan government bans American Continental Peace Congress in Montevideo [New York dateline], Izv 12/4-25. At American Continental Peace Congress [in Montevideo], Pr 18/4-750, Izv 18/4-950. Peace meeting in Montevideo, Pr 18/4-250. Peace movement in Britain—1,000,000 signatures to World Peace Council's appeal, Pr-Izv 15/4-75.

FAR EAST

China.—At Chinese factory [Factory near Peking increases production two to three times in 1951], Pr 12/1-275; under heading At Chinese agricultural machinery factory, Izv 12/1-250. New canal in China [in Kiangsu Province, linking Lake Hungtze with Yellow Sea], Pr 16/1-175.

Japan.—Remilitarization of Japan [Prime Minister intends to create Ministry of Defense—Shanghai dateline], Izv 12/4-25. U.S.A. is enslaving Japan, Izv 15/4-250. On Washington's orders [Japanese govern-

ment refuses passports to Ikuo Oyama and to participants in International Economic Conference], Pr 16/4-50. Japanese government refuses passports to participants in International Economic Conference, Izv 16/3-50. Japanese public protests reactionary actions by Yoshida government [which is prohibiting Ikuo Oyama and representatives to economic conference from going to Soviet Union], Izv 18/4-150.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 12/4-50; Pr-Izv 13/4-75; Pr-Izv 14/4-100; Pr-Izv 15/4-100; Pr-Izv 16/4-125; Pr 17/4-75; Pr-Izv 18/4-50. Peoples protest American aggressors' monstrous crimes—Telegram from Kuo Mo-jo to Frederic Joliot-Curie, Pr 12/4-150; —Protest by World Federation of Democratic Youth against Americans' use of bacteriological weapons, Pr 12/4-350; —Chinese people support statement by Chou En-lai, Pr 12/4-450; —Present-day cannibals, by Staff Correspondents I. Filipov and Ye. Litoshko, Pr 12/4-1400; —Wave of popular protest in Italy, Pr 12/4-100. Telegram from Kuo Mo-jo to Frederic Joliot-Curie, Izv 12/4-150. Protest by World Federation of Democratic Youth against Americans' use of bacteriological weapons, Izv 12/4-350. Chinese people's anger, Izv 12/4-175. Mongolian people protest American aggressors' crimes in Korea, Izv 12/4-200. Peoples protest American aggressors' monstrous crimes [Chinese People's Republic, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Albania], Pr 13/4-1400; under heading Put an end to American aggressors' evil crimes! Izv 13/4-1200. Commission to investigate American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons formed in China, Pr-Izv 14/6-200. Appeal by Central Committee of United Democratic Fatherland Front to Korean people, Pr 14/6-950, Izv 14/6-850. Soviet people protest American aggressors' monstrous crimes—Citywide meeting of Moscow workers, Pr 14/5-5500; [with photograph of meeting and Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn], Izv 14/5-4100. Soviet people protest American imperialists' unheard-of crimes [Meetings at Academy of Sciences and Stalin Auto Plant, with photograph of latter meeting], Pr 16/3-1600. Soviet people angrily condemn American aggressors' inhuman acts [Meetings at Academy of Sciences and Moscow factories, with photograph of meeting at Hammer and Sickle Plant and of steel founder Anatoly Subbotin speaking], Izv 16/3-1700. American aggressors' crimes call forth wrath and indignation of Soviet people—Protest against monstrous crimes [Meetings in three Moscow plants], Pr 17/3-1300. Soviet people vigorously protest use of bacteriological weapons [Meetings in Moscow, Leningrad, Kolomna and Kiev, with photograph of Kolomna meeting and machine operator A. M. Yusov speaking], Pr 18/3-1700. Soviet people demand that American aggressors' monstrous crimes cease [Meetings in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku, Yerevan and Riga], Izv 18/3-2300. Protests in Korea against American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons, Pr 14/6-250. American aggressors' monstrous crimes, Pr-Izv 15/4-225. Against American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons [Reports from China, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Iran], Pr 15/4-1100; [Hungary, Mongolia, the Netherlands and Iran], Izv 15/4-500. Message from All-Korean Federation of Trade Unions to World Federation of Trade Unions, Pr 15/4-250. Commission for in-

vestigating facts of American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons leaves Peking, Pr-Izv 16/4-200. American aggressors continue to use bacteriological weapons against China, Pr 16/4-450; under heading American aggressors continue to use bacteriological weapons against Korea and China, Izv 16/4-500. Interventionists have dropped bacteriological bombs in region of negotiations, Pr 16/4-75. Make-up of commission for investigating American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons, Pr 17/4-350. International review: The peoples' indignant voice, by V. Korionov, Pr 17/4-950. American press on U.S. preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare, Pr 17/4-800. Press conference in Pyongyang of commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Pyongyang, Pr 17/4-850. Report by commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers on American interventionists' criminal use of bacteriological weapons in Korea, Pr-Izv 18/4-350. Meeting of Pyongyang working people with members of commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Pr 18/4-250. Arrival in Mukden of commission for investigating facts of American aggressors; use of bacteriological weapons, Pr 18/4-250. Against American aggressors; use of bacteriological weapons—Statement by Vice-Chairman of World Federation of Trade Unions Liu Ning-yi, Pr 18/4-1500. Americans' new violence against prisoners of war in Korea [on Koje Island], Pr-Izv 16/4-100. Strafing of prisoner-of-war camp in Korea by American planes, Pr 18/4-50. Savage raids by Ridgway's air force, by Staff Correspondent A. Tkachenko, Pr 16/4-350. Document of friendship and fraternal cooperation [Third anniversary of Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between Soviet Union and Korean People's Democratic Republic], Izv 16/3-1100. Three years of Soviet-Korean agreement, Pr 17/3-1000. In name of friendship and fraternal cooperation [Third anniversary of Korean-Soviet economic and cultural agreement], by Pak Hon Yong, Vice-Chairman of Cabinet of Ministers and Foreign Minister of Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pr 17/3-2000. Hsinhua on American air force's raids on Northeast China, Pr-Izv 18/4-100. Korean truce talks, Izv 12/4-250.

Thailand.—People of Thailand boycott Parliamentary elections [Delhi dateline], Izv 12/4-200.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—(Announcement)—K. D. Levychkin appointed U.S.S.R. Minister to Albanian People's Republic vice D. S. Chuvakhin, Pr-Izv 16/4-50. [New documentary] Film "Glorious Way," Pr 18/1-150. Oil industry on the rise in Albania [Increase noted in extraction of oil, production of bitumen, capital construction and prospecting], Izv 18/3-250.

Bulgaria.—Electrification of Bulgaria [Production of electrical energy in 1952 will increase 38.5% over that of 1951], Izv 12/1-200. Publication of Marxist-Leninist classics, Pr 17/1-150. Treaty of indissoluble fraternal friendship [Fourth anniversary of Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between Soviet Union and Bulgarian People's Republic], Pr 18/3-1200. Fraternal cooperation of Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, Izv 18/3-1300.

Czechoslovakia.—Concern for workers' health [296,000 workers go to health resorts in 1951], Pr 12/1-125. Following example of Soviet innovators of production [Stakhanovite school at Pilsen factory increases turners' production 38%], Pr 17/1-150. N. V. Gogol Theater in Marian-ske Lazne [Theater renamed], Pr 17/3-50. Book of honor [lists names of shock workers], Pr 18/1-225. Sentence of American spies and terrorists in Prague [Oatis testifies], Izv 18/4-350.

Greece.—In defense of Beloyannis!—Letter to U.N. Secretariat from U.S.S.R. Acting Permanent Representative to U.N., Izv 12/4-800. Telegram from Frederic and Irene Joliot-Curie to Plastiras [protesting death sentence of Greek patriots], Izv 12/4-75. Statement by Nikos Beloyannis, Pr-Izv 15/4-150.

Hungary.—Concern for workers' rest in Hungary [70,000 workers will visit health resorts in 1952], Izv 12/1-100. Awarding of Kossuth prizes, Pr 17/1-200. Awarding of Kossuth state prizes in Hungary, Izv 18/3-225. Application of leading experience [Soviet workers' visit to textile and shoe factories aids Hungarian workers], Pr 18/1-175.

Poland.—On eve of spring sowing [Machine and Tractor Stations complete preparations], Pr 12/1-175. Poland before spring sowing, Izv 18/3-200. People of new Poland at their studies [766 evening elementary schools for workers now open; 120,000 workers and peasants attend secondary schools for adults], Izv 12/1-125.

Rumania.—Construction of national film center, Pr 12/1-150. Plenary session of Central Committee of Rumanian General Confederation of Labor, Izv 12/1-250. Mechanization of railwaymen's work [Soviet methods used in building railroad], Pr 16/1-200. Friendship of Rumanian and Soviet students [Returning Rumanian students tell of experiences in Soviet institutions], Pr 16/1-200. Maria Chinko's achievement [One of first weavers to apply Soviet Stakhanovite methods], Izv 18/3-125.

Yugoslavia.—Tito clique is bitter enemy of Yugoslav peoples—From the papers, Pr 12/3-1800. Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr 17/4-150.

NEAR EAST

American plans in Middle East [U.S.A. is seeking solution of Anglo-Egyptian conflict as prelude to creation of Middle East "defense" system], Pr 18/4-100.

Iran.—U.S. agents' intrigues in southern Iran [U.S. intelligence agents are taking pictures of strategic points and giving military training to local tribes in Fars Province], Pr 13/4-125. American imperialism puts pressure on Iranian government [Sofia dateline], Pr-Izv 18/4-125.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Arrival in Moscow of Austrian physicians' delegation [at invitation of VOKS and U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health], Izv 15/4-75.

Germany.—Foreign comment on Soviet government's note to governments of U.S.A., Britain and France on peace treaty with Germany [from German Democratic Repub-

lic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, France, U.S.A. and Britain], Pr-Izv 12/3-1400; [Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, France, Austria and Italy], Pr 13/3-1900; [Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Albania, France, Austria, Italy, Israel, Norway and Lebanon], Izv 13/3-2500; [Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania, Austria, the Netherlands and Norway], Pr 14/6-2100, Izv 14/6-1200; [Chinese People's Republic, Germany, Bulgaria and Sweden], Pr 16/3-1400, Izv 16/4-1000. (Editorial)—For a peace treaty with Germany, Pr 12/1-1300.* Speech by Jacques Duclos [on Soviet government's note], Pr 14/6-225. Message to Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers J. V. Stalin from President of People's Chamber of German Democratic Republic [on Soviet government's note], Pr-Izv 15/1-250. Appeal by People's Chamber of German Democratic Republic to Deputies of Federal Parliament [to accept Soviet government's note as basis for peace treaty], Pr 15/4-125, Izv 15/3-125. Government statement by Otto Grotewohl at session of People's Chamber of German Democratic Republic [on Soviet government's note], Pr 15/3-5500, Izv 15/3-5400. Statement by all factions of People's Chamber of German Democratic Republic, Pr 15/4-1200. On international themes: New contribution to cause of peace [Soviet government's note], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 15/4-950. International review: Important contribution to peace [Soviet government's note], by V. Korionov, Pr 17/4-700. Austrian newspaper on Soviet government's note on German question, Izv 18/4-125. German people welcome Soviet government's note to governments of three powers, Izv 18/4-550. President of Czechoslovak Republic Klement Gottwald arrives in Berlin, Pr 12/3-700, Izv 12/4-700. Official visit of President of Czechoslovak Republic Klement Gottwald to President of German Democratic Republic Wilhelm Pieck—Statement by W. Pieck, Pr 12/3-250, Izv 12/4-250. Reception in Berlin in honor of Klement Gottwald, Pr 13/4-450; On Czechoslovak President K. Gottwald's stay in Berlin—Reception in honor of President K. Gottwald, Izv 13/4-550. President of Czechoslovak Republic Klement Gottwald leaves Berlin, Pr 14/6-75, Izv 14/6-175. Czechoslovak government delegation's stay in Berlin, Pr 14/6-150. President of Czechoslovak Republic Klement Gottwald returns to Prague, Pr 15/4-600, Izv 15/4-100. German patriot Lili Wachter imprisoned, Izv 12/3-50. For peace and unity!—Big meeting in Berlin, Izv 13/4-1300. Militarization of Western Germany [Adenauer tells press representatives in Hanover that first German divisions will be formed by summer of 1953], Izv 13/4-50. Laying of wreath on Soviet soldiers' monument [in Berlin], Izv 13/4-150.

WESTERN EUROPE

France.—[French artist] G. Hugo leaves Moscow, Pr-Izv 12/4-50.

Great Britain.—On international themes: Under burden of arms expenditures [Chancellor of Exchequer discloses Britain's economic difficulties in House of Commons speech], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 15/4-600. British authorities' gross highhandedness [Delegates to meeting of World Federation of Scientific Workers refused entry], Pr 16/4-600, Izv 16/3-600.

Italy.—Note from Polish government to Italian government [on Italian peace treaty], Izv 14/6-450.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States.—On international themes: American program of preparations for war by proxy [Truman's foreign "aid" message to Congress], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 15/4-700.

AFRICA

Morocco.—French dockers want peace [Bordeaux dockers refuse to load arms destined for Morocco; Algerian dockers refuse to unload transport], Pr 12/3-75.

WORLD ECONOMY

On International Economic Conference [Reports from Iran, Brazil and Poland], Pr 12/3-400, Izv 12/4-550; [Western and Eastern Germany], Pr 13/4-550; [China, Hungary, Britain, Sweden, Indonesia and Japan], Izv 14/6-600; [Korean People's Democratic Republic, Japan and Sweden], Pr 15/4-400; [Japan and Sweden], Izv 15/4-300; [German Democratic Republic and India], Izv 16/3-450; [India, Finland and Uruguay], Pr 17/3-550; [Germany], Pr 18/4-500; [Argentina, Finland and Lebanon], Izv 18/4-275. In Preparations Commission of International Committee to Sponsor International Economic Conference, Pr-Izv 16/3-250.

SPORTS

Chess tournament in Budapest, Pr 12/4-150, Izv 12/4-125; Pr 13/4-125, Izv 13/4-200; Pr 14/6-75, Izv 14/6-125; Pr-Izv 16/4-150; Pr 17/4-50; Pr 18/4-75, Izv 18/4-175. Departure of Soviet track athletes for Paris [to compete in events sponsored by French newspaper Humanité], Pr 12/4-75, Izv 12/4-50. Cross-country race for Humanité prize—Soviet athletes' victory, Pr 17/4-350, Izv 17/4-200. American athletes' behavior [at hockey matches in Sweden], Izv 12/4-250. Nonchampionship competition of Soviet and Hungarian gymnasts, Izv 15/4-100. Departure of Soviet rifle teams for Rumania, Izv 18/4-50.

MISCELLANY

Current issue of newspaper For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! Pr 16/4-500.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

STALIN PRIZES

In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers—Stalin Prize awards for outstanding works in science, invention, literature and the arts in 1951—I.—Stalin Prizes for outstanding scientific works in physics, mechanics and mathematics, technical sciences, chemical sciences, geological and geographical sciences, biological sciences, agricultural sciences, medical sciences, military sciences, historico-philological sciences, philosophical sciences, history of science and technology, textbooks and popular scientific works, Pr-Izv 13/1,2-4000.—II.—Stalin Prizes for outstanding inventions and fundamental improvements in methods of production in fields of machine building, instrument construction, metallurgy, prospecting and mining of minerals, chemistry and chemical technology, energetics, construction, transportation and communications, agriculture, light and food industry, medicine, Pr-Izv 14/1,2,3,4-16,000.—III.—Stalin Prizes for outstanding works in literature and art:

prose, poetry, drama, literary criticism and art criticism, feature films, newsreel-documentary cinematography, music, painting sculpture, graphic arts, architecture, dramatic arts, operatic art, ballet, Pr-Izv 15/1,2-5000. Photographs of Stalin Prize winners, Pr 13/1,2, Izv 13/1,2; Pr 14/1,3, Izv 14/1,3; Pr 15/1,2, Izv 15/1,2; Pr 16/1, Izv 16/1,2; Pr 17/1; Pr 18/1, Izv 18/1,2.

Editorials.—Triumph of Soviet progressive science, Pr 13/1-1400. Triumph of Soviet science and culture, Izv 13/1-1300. Creators of advanced equipment, Pr 14/1-1400. Toward new successes of literature and art, Pr 15/1-1300. Toward new successes of Soviet literature and art, Izv 15/1-1200. Creative ideas of builders of communism, Izv 16/1-1300.

Feature articles.—Soviet science serves the people, by President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Academician A. Nesmeyanov, Pr 13/3-3800. Outstanding successes of Soviet science, by Vice-Chairman of Committee for Stalin Prizes in Science and Invention Academician B. Vvedensky, Izv 13/3-2800. Creative achievements of innovators in technology, by Academician I. Bardin, Pr 16/2-2300. Achievements of inventors and production innovators, by Academician A. Blagonravov, Izv 16/2-2200. Depict our Soviet life more completely and more vividly, by Assistant General Secretary of Union of Soviet Writers K. Simonov, Pr 17/2-2500. For ideological content and craftsmanship in music, by General Secretary of Union of Soviet Composers Tikhon Khrennikov, Pr 17/2-1700. Toward new successes in Soviet cinematography, by U.S.S.R. Minister of Cinematography I. Bolshakov, Pr 18/2-1800. Toward new successes in film art, by Deputy U.S.S.R. Minister of Cinematography V. Ryazanov, Izv 18/2-1400. Festival of Soviet art, by Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts N. Besspalov, Pr 18/2-2000. Spiritual richness of Soviet people, by S. Smirnov, Izv 18/2-2300.

Other items.—Stalin Prize winners: Innovators in textile industry [Ivanovo Cotton and Cellulose Industry Research Institute scientists], by Staff Correspondent A. Yerkhin, Pr 18/2-600; Excavator operator Nikifor Yarygin [Barnaul construction worker], by Staff Correspondent A. Karaymysh, Pr 18/2-450. Moscow writers' meeting [in honor of Stalin Prize winners], Izv 18/2-150.

MARXISM-LENINISM

"On the Importance of Militant Materialism"—Toward 30th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's article, Pr 12/2-2800. V. I. Lenin on militant materialism—Toward 30th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's work "On the Importance of Militant Materialism," by M. Sidorov, Izv 12/2-2500. Triumph of ideological principles of Bolshevism—Toward 50th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's "What Is To Be Done?" by V. Stepanov, Pr 16/2,3-4000. Work of genius on ideological principles of Bolshevism—Toward 50th anniversary of publication of V. I. Lenin's "What Is To Be Done?" by N. Kiryayev, Izv 16/2-2500.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Plenary session of Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee [discusses measures to improve work of industry and transport], Pr 16/2-275. Economics studies by administrative personnel [Vladivostok Party and Soviet officials study political economy

in city Party committee's seminars], Pr 16/2-150. Practical help to Party organizations [Chita Province Party Committee sends special brigades to lower Party units], Pr 16/2-125. (Editorial)—Increase responsibility for assignments [Checkups on fulfillment of resolutions still unsatisfactory in many Party committees], Pr 17/1-1300. (Advertisement)—Bolshevik No. 5 [on sale], Pr 17/4-50.

STATE AND LAW

Budget of great peace-loving power [Theme of lectures in Moscow factories], Pr 12/1-450. Soviet people greet 1952 budget with approval [Reports from Moscow, Riga and Mogilev], Izv 12/1-500. Patriotic enthusiasm at Leningrad enterprises [Agitators lecture on results of Supreme Soviet session], Izv 12/1-175.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Builders compete [Stakhanovite movement grows at Takhia-Tash], Pr 12/1-200. At Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center [Blasting used to loosen frozen earth], Izv 13/1-200. Machines for canal builders [Equipment, materials and prefabricated housing arrive at Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea canal projects], Pr 16/1-250. For great construction projects [30 Uzbek enterprises fill builders' orders], Pr 16/2-150. At construction of Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center [Builders compete to finish jobs ahead of schedule], by Staff Correspondent for Rostov Province A. Bakharev, Pr 17/1-700. At great construction project of communism [Excavator operators win February competition at Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station], Pr 18/1-300. On Peshchany Island [Geologists finish survey of Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station site], Izv 18/1-275. For great construction projects [Zaporozhye and Ivanovo enterprises fill orders ahead of schedule], Izv 18/1-175. Conference for study and development of production resources [of Western Ukraine ends in Kiev], Izv 16/1-150. (Editorial)—Steadily reduce unit cost of production, Izv 18/1-1300. Second state lottery loan [Official table of winning numbers in March 9 drawing in Karaganda], Izv 13/4-800, Pr 14/4-600.

INDUSTRY

Letter to Stalin from personnel of Tatar Autonomous Republic oil industry [reviewing 1951 achievements and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 12/1-1000; —from personnel of Kuznetsk Basin J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Combine, Pr-Izv 16/1-900; —from personnel of Sergo Ordzhonikidze Steel Mill, Zaporozhye, Pr 17/1-400; —from miners and mine builders of Stalino Province, Pr-Izv 18/1-1200. (Editorial)—Metal workers' competition, Pr 16/1-1300. (Editorial)—Patriotic appeal of Donets Basin miners, Pr 18/1-1200. With Buguruslan oil workers [Competition to increase output and lower cost initiated in response to appeal of Bashkir oil workers], Izv 12/2-150. Miners' production successes [Donets Basin pits overfulfill February plan], Pr 12/1-150. Creative partnership [Urals workers exchange production experience with plants in other parts of country], Pr 12/1-125. Production of goods for spring [Kazakhstan light industry expands consumers' goods output], Pr 12/2-150. On lakes of Siberia [27 collective fisheries operate], Pr 12/2-150. Letter to editor: Where are children's toys? [Responsible officials fail to show concern for production of durable,

clever and original toys], by Artist N. Zhukov and Writer S. Mikhailov, Stalin Prize winners, Pr 12/2-600. Letter to editor: Remove obstacles to development of iron ore industry in Urals [Construction trusts fail to complete mine installations and workers' housing on time], by Director of Urals Ore Trust M. Ilyin, Izv 12/2-600. Competition of drilling foremen [Baku oil workers fulfill production pledges], Pr 13/1-250. Innovators' experience to the masses! [Grozny engineer works out schedule for raising efficiency of oil wells; Yaroslavl Railroad workers originate faster technique for making up trains], Pr 14/1-300. Partnership of production innovators [Moscow and Minsk workers exchange experience], Pr 16/1-250. House with factory trademark [Petrozavodsk combine to turn out 150,000 square meters of prefabricated housing in 1952], by Staff Correspondent N. Kononov, Izv 16/1-550. Propaganda of advanced experience [Urals Stakhanovites write books on new production techniques], Pr 17/1-125. Mechanization of Maritime Territory [coal] mines, Pr 17/1-125. With Fergana Valley oil workers [New high-speed drilling techniques perfected], Pr 17/2-225. Competition of [Urals and Bashkir] oil workers, Izv 18/1-175. On hour-by-hour schedule [Kirov Province lumberman pledges to fell 35,000 meters of timber per season], Izv 18/1-150. Before log drive [400 tractors put at disposal of Archangel Province lumbermen], by Staff Correspondent D. Popel, Izv 18/2-75.

AGRICULTURE

Spring planting in Armenia, Pr 12/1-200. Reclamation of new lands [Construction of irrigation canals in Tadzhikistan proceeds apace], Pr 12/2-175. Isolatan seed growers [Agricultural experiment station scientists develop new, improved strains of cotton], by Staff Correspondent G. Vasilyev, Izv 12/2-125. Award to Crimea Province state farmer for high indices in grain harvesting and threshing, Izv 12/1; to Kherson Province state farmer for high indices in grain harvesting and threshing, Izv 12/1; to three Krasnodar Territory combine operators for high indices in grain harvesting and threshing, Izv 14/1. All-Russian foresters' conference [opens in Voronezh], Izv 13/1-125. Spring work in Tadzhikistan [100 hectares of orchards and vineyards planted in Vakhsh Valley], Pr 16/1-125. On advanced collective farm [Bobruisk Province farm's income exceeds 3,000,000 rubles annually], Pr 17/2-225. Toward waters of the Don—Letters from a collective farm Party organization [Third installment of serial article on rural Party organization leadership], by A. Kolosov and U. Zhukov, Pr 18/3-2000.

TRANSPORTATION

At Shcherbakov port [Docks and equipment readied for coming navigation season], Pr 12/1-200. Landscaping roadside strips [Planting of decorative fruit trees to be doubled in Ukraine during 1952], Pr 12/2-175. Increase weight norms for every train [Minsk railroad workers compete to increase weight hauled per train], Izv 14/1-75. Volga rivermen study [Captains and navigators take courses in Volga-Don Canal sailing], Pr 16/2-75. Ships for Volga-Don Canal [being refitted at Balakovo Ship Repair Yard], Izv 16/1-200.

CITIES

In Orel [Four items], by M. Obukhov, Izv 12/2-350. New clubs and schools built [in Kizel Coal Basin towns], by Staff Correspond-

ent M. Sokolov, Izv 12/2-125. 800th anniversary of Kostroma [City's progress since revolution reviewed], Pr 16/2-175. Gorlovka in 1952 [17,000,000 rubles appropriated for municipal improvements during 1952], Izv 16/1-250. Reconstruction of J. V. Stalin Prospect [40 multistory buildings under construction on Leningrad thoroughfare], Pr 17/2-100. Spring in Yerevan [Landscaping work begins], by Staff Correspondent A. Bagdasaryan, Izv 18/2-150. Kharkov builds [65 apartment houses to be completed in 1952], by Staff Correspondent N. Zagorodny, Izv 18/2-250.

CULTURE

Propaganda of technical knowledge [40 oil industry workers' clubs operating in Azerbaidzhan], Pr 12/2-175. Libraries for lumbermen [Karelo-Finnish trade union book centers expand], Pr 16/1-100. 30th anniversary of Pushkin National Park [Special exhibits at Pskov Province museum], Izv 16/1-150. New libraries on collective farms [17 organized in Tula Province], Pr 17/1-125. Rural libraries [102 established in Kirgiz Republic during 1951], Izv 18/1-150.

SCIENCE

In U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [Reception for President of Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Prof. Pavlov], Izv 13/3-50. Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences announces death of Pedologist B. B. Polynov, Izv 18/4-50.

THE ARTS

Motion pictures: A moving film ["We Are for Peace," film on Berlin World Youth Festival, is inspiring spectacle], reviewed by N. Polyakov, Izv 12/2-1100. "Soviet

Belorussia"—New color documentary film [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 14/4-125. Concern for development of artistic talents [Amateur artists' review to begin April 1 under sponsorship of trade union and other public organizations], Pr 16/2-125. Toward 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's birth [Preparations made for observances in Ukraine], Pr 17/2-150; [Anniversary committee has first meeting], Pr 18/2-200. Works by Leonardo da Vinci [Leningrad's Hermitage has two of artist's madonnas], Izv 18/1-125. Centenary of Irkutsk Drama Theater, Pr 17/2-100. Songs of Georgian miners [recorded by team from Rustaveli Institute of History of Georgian Literature; collection to be published soon], Pr 17/2-200. [175th] Anniversary of Kaluga theater, Pr 18/2-200. Anniversary of province theater, Izv 18/2-75. Theater program, Pr-Izv 12/4-75; Pr 13/4-200; Pr 14/4-50, Izv 14/4-150; Pr-Izv 15/4-150; Pr 16/4-150, Izv 16/4-200; Pr 17/4-100; Pr 18/4-100, Izv 18/4-75.

LITERATURE

Press conference of foreign writers [visiting Moscow for Gogol centenary celebrations], Pr 13/4-250.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Notes on books: Chronicle of glorious deeds [Collection of articles by young people on Soviet Army], by P. Yakhlakov, Pr 12/2-350; Pushkin in illustrations [Album of Pushkin portraits for school use], by V. Pankov, Pr 12/2-400; Will of German people [Russian translation of East German "White Book on Revival of German Imperialism"], by V. Grigorovich, Pr 12/2-350. Criticism and review: "At Map of World" [Series of geographical regional studies clearly ex-

poses essence of American imperialism, but some books in series are too uninteresting for general public], by I. Dementyev, Izv 12/3-1900. [Contents of] No. 6 of magazine News, Pr 17/2-250.

RADIO—TV

Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 12/4-200 [includes two television programs], Izv 12/4-125; Izv 14/4-200 [one]; Pr 15/4-150, Izv 15/4-300 [three each]; Izv 16/4-150 [one]; Izv 18/4-150 [two].

SPORTS

International exhibition boxing competition [continues in Moscow], Pr 12/4-150; Pr 13/4-250; Pr 14/4-100; [ends], Pr 15/4-250. International boxing competition, Izv 12/4-250; Izv 13/4-300; Izv 14/4-75; Izv 15/4-200. Reception on occasion of foreign boxers' stay in Moscow, Pr 16/4-125. All-Soviet skiers' competition [continues at Sverdlovsk], Izv 13/4-50. U.S.S.R. skiing championship [Competition continues at Sverdlovsk], Izv 14/4-100; Izv 16/4-100. Final collective farm chess tournament [ends in Kalinin], Izv 16/4-100. Best skaters compete [in city of Kirov for S. M. Kirov prize], Pr 18/4-125.

MISCELLANY

Self-taught mechanic's clock [Novgorod craftsman made clock out of wooden parts in 1885; today mechanism carefully preserved by his descendants], by Staff Correspondent S. Polyansky, Izv 12/2-125. Concern for health of rural population [50 X-ray units operating in Saratov Province rural areas], Pr 18/2-125. News notes [Three items], Izv 12/2-100.

STALIN PRIZES (Continued From Page 15)

N. BALLET

Second Prize, 50,000 rubles to: Composer Sultan Ismail oglu Gadzhibekov, Balletmaster Azerbaidzhan Republic People's Artist Gamsir Gadzhi Aga kyzy, Conductor Azerbaidzhan Republic Honored Artist Niyazi, and Artists Konstantin Nikolayevich Batashov and Yuri Nikolayevich Kuznetsov, for the production "Gyulshen" at the Akhundov State Theater of Opera and Ballet in Azerbaidzhan.

(Continued From Page 41)

a brutal colonial yoke? We learn for example from the statistics cited by the author that Guam and American Samoa export copra and coconut oil and "in exchange" receive—"goods for consumption by American servicemen."

In the overwhelming majority of the pamphlets the descriptions of natural conditions are not on a high scientific level. There is no complex geographical description of individual areas. Some authors make errors in expounding material on physical geography. This is particularly true of the pamphlet "Oceania."

N. A. Novoselov's pamphlet "Turkey" contains quite valuable factual material, but this material is presented carelessly and superficially. The author should have begun his survey of the Turkish economy with a succinct description of the present state of the economy and should then have shown how Turkey has gradually been converted into what is actually a semicolony of the U.S.A. The status of national minorities in present-day Turkey is presented in a manner which is very weak and not penetrating from the political standpoint.

Intended for the mass reader, these pamphlets should be profoundly scientific, politically discerning and at the same time popular. All questions, no matter how involved, should be presented in simple and understandable language. The "At the Map of the World" series by no means meets this requirement in all instances. The material in most of the pamphlets is offered in schematic, dry, statistical style, and

COLUMBIA (Continued From Page 23)

address the students on the struggle for peace. The university administration forbade Fast's appearance. The students protested. Though the administration did not rescind the orders, Fast spoke before the students on the university grounds.

"Now you probably have some idea of our university," one of our interviewees told us as we parted and, smiling, added:

"Just remember that by present standards Columbia University is considered one of the most 'liberal.'"

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

even after a person has read "Rumania" and "Korea"—the best of the pamphlets, in our opinion—he does not have a living, visual image of these countries.

The series was planned to a large extent haphazardly. The publishing house has not yet prepared pamphlets on China or Czechoslovakia or on a number of major capitalist countries. Nor is there a definite principle of arranging the material within the pamphlets themselves. For example, the pamphlets on Rumania and Bulgaria have chapters on finance, but for some reason those on Poland, Viet Nam, Malaya and Turkey do not. "Viet Nam" has no chapters on transportation or foreign trade while other works do. Most of the pamphlets contain no descriptions of large cities.

The lack of tables illustrating the economies of the countries is a major shortcoming. Lastly, among the shortcomings in the series is the complete absence of illustrations and extremely small number of map inserts, some of which are inadequate. Good photographs and maps would have added interest to and supplemented the text.

Elimination of the above-mentioned shortcomings in subsequent editions would undoubtedly make the "At the Map of the World" series more meaty and valuable for the general public, which shows great interest in foreign countries, in the struggle of the peoples of the globe for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

COPYRIGHT

The translations appearing in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press are copyrighted. Quotation is permitted up to 300 words.

In order to avoid confusion as to the source, quotations may not be ascribed to the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, the American Council of Learned Societies or the Social Science Research Council.

Permission may be secured from the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies to quote more than 300 words and to cite the Current Digest as source of the translation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is \$ 50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying \$100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of

\$25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are \$3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	э	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	i††	ф	ф	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings еро (evo), оро (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after в, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ий and ий = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and э before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.
Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

